INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

AGENDA & WORKING PAPERS

MEETING OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE

AT

MADURAI UNIVERSITY
MADURAI

(FEBRUARY 5, 1970

MEETING OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE OF
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE : MADURAI UNIVERSITY
MADURAI

DATE : FEBRUARY 5, 1970
TIME : 10.30 A.M.

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FKM:

MEETING OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE OF
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE : MADURAI UNIVERSITY
MADURAI

DATE : 5TH FEBRUARY, 1970
TIME : 10.30 A.M.

WORKING PAPERS

1. To confirm the minutes of the Equivalence Committee meeting held on October 6, 1969.

(Already circulated)

2. To consider the question of equivalence of the Master of Science degree in Biology awarded by the Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. as equivalent to the M.Sc. degree in Zoology of an Indian University.

(Andhra University)

Note:- The Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, is one of the accredited institutions of higher education in U.S.A.

Departmental Requirements:

Graduates from an accredited institution who wish to work for the Master of Science degree in biology must have completed a minimum of twenty four semester hours of undergraduate biology, six to eight of which must be in general biology. The remaining credits may consist of typical advanced undergraduate biology courses; but anatomy, either comparative or mammalian, and general physiology are strongly recommended as prerequisite courses. The biology department reserves the right to require certain undergraduate courses that may be deemed necessary.

Six to eight semester hours of general physics, six to eight semester hours of general chemistry and six to eight semester hours of organic chemistry are also required.

Selection of applicants is based on academic record and supporting letters. Generally, at least a 'B' average in science in the last two undergraduate years is required. The Graduate Record Examination is required for all applicants.

A minimum of thirty semester hours of credit in biological sciences is required for the Master's degree. Part of this credit may consist of at least four credits in biochemistry. Full-time graduate students are required to write a thesis for six semester hours of credit; those who are enrolled only in the summer sessions may elect to write a thesis, or they may take additional course work to satisfy the minimum of thirty semester hours of credit. Satisfactory completion of the minimal credits for the degree are determined by the graduate biology

Ability to read French or German, determined by examination, is required of all graduate students in biology.

The subjects of study offered by the Candidate for the Master of Science degree in Biology are: Cytology; Evolution; Analysis of Growth & Development; Seminar in Biology; Biological Literature; Biochemistry; Parasitology; Seminar; Endocrinology; German; Thesis on Comparative study of methods in determining Anaerobic Fermentation.

The candidate has passed the Master of Science degree in Biology with a grade index of 2.56.

This average, known as the quality-point average, derived from the grades and credit hours of the courses taken, is computed by multiplying the number of credits for each course the student has attempted by the authorized quality points for the grades received and dividing the total quality points by the total credit hours attempted. The grade of A merits 4 quality points; B, 3; C, 2; D, 0; F, 0; N, 0.

The work of the student is graded according to the following scale: A - Above Average; B - Average; C - Below Average D - passing; F - Failure; WX - Approved Withdrawal; N - Incomplete; NF - Incomplete convered into a failure.

The Standing Committee at its meeting held on 7th October, 1969 considered the question of equivalence of the Master's degree in Biology of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Canada and resolved that there is no comparable degree awarded by Indian Universities corresponding to the M.Sc. degree in Biology awarded by the University of Saskatchewan.

3. To consider the following observations of the UFSC with regard to the recognition of the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne(West Germany) as equivalent to the Bachelor's Degree in Social Work of an Indian University:

> "It is observed that no university in India is, at present, awarding 'Bachelor's Degree in Social Work'. However, in some universities in India, 'Social Work' is included among the elective subjects prescribed for the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree and the position of this subject is analogous to that of any other of the elective subjects. The degree awarded on the basis of the study of the prescribed subjects, including Social Work as one of them, cannot be regarded as 'Bachelor's degree in Social Work'."

Note:- The Standing Committee at its meeting held on 2.7.68, considered the question of recognition of the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne(West Germany) as equivalent to the Bachelor's Degree in Social Work of an Indian University.

The Equivalence Committee which had earlier considered this question had before it apart from relevant particulars regarding the minimum qualification for admission, duration, etc., views of an Expert Committee consisting of the following, specially constituted for examining the question.

(1) Professor M.V. Moorthy, Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, Andhra University.

(2) Prof. S.Z. Hasan, Professor of Social Work, University of Lucknow and

(3) Shri G.G. Dadlani, Reader in Social Work, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

On the basis of information before the Equivalence Committee it was recommended to the Standing Committee that the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne (West Germany), be recognised as equivalent to the Bachelor's Degree in Social Work of an Indian University The recommendations of the Equivalence Committee were later approved by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on 2.7.68 and also approved by the Board at its 44th annual meeting held at Sardar Patel Univerity, Vallabh Vidyanagar from January 10 to 12, 1969.

The resolution of the Standing Committee was communicated to the Ministry of Education.

The Department of Social Welfare in the Government of India who are now seized of the matter have forwarded to this office the comments of the UPSC (reproduced in the item above).

It may be mentioned that for the Bachelor's Degree in Arts in an Indian University normally two/three subjects are taken at the Bachelor's Degree level. It is not common to have only one subject studied at depth at the Bachelor's level.

4. To consider the question of recognition of the B.E.H.S. (Basic Education Higher Standard) Examination conducted by the B.E.H.S. Examination Board of the Ministry of Education, Revolutionary Government of Burma, as equivalent to the Higher Secondary/ Pre-University in India.

(Madurai, Kurukshetra, Udaipur, Indore Universities)

Note:- Details regarding the courses have been obtained from the President, All Burma Indian Congress, Mandalay.

Under a new education policy of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, the B.E.H.S. course has been introduced recently.

Those who have passed the High School Final Examination of Burma are admitted to this course. The course is of one year's duration.

Candidates for the examination have to offer Burmese,

English and Mathematics as compulsory subjects and a combination of three optional subjects. The optional subjects available are: Additional Mathematics, Burmese, World History, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Biology (Botany and Zoology), Geology, Economics, Pali and Agriculture.

The examination is conducted by the specially constituted B.E.H.S. Examination Board of the Education Ministry of the Revolutionary Government of Burma. The examination is State controlled and managed.

The examination has two lists of passes - the higher grade 'A' list and the other 'B' list. For pass a minimum of 40% is required._/

5. To consider the question of recognition of the B.A.(New) Examination of the Gujarat University as equivalent to honours courses for purposes of allocation of awards under the National Scholarships Scheme.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Note:- Under the National Scholarships Scheme, "awards are allocated to various School leaving and First Degree examinations on the basis of the students appeared in the examinations prior to the year of award". In the case of first degree examinations, each pass course is allocated at least one award and if the result of the examination is declared streamwise then each stream in the examination is allocated one award irrespective of the number of students appearing in the examination or a stream. Likewise each subject in which an honours examination is held is allocated two awards.

The Gujarat University has written to the Ministry of Education stating that their B.A.(New) examination should be treated for all practical purposes as honours courses and that the number of awards allotted to the University should be raised from 23 to 23.

The Gujarat University in its letter to the Ministry of Education, inter-alia, states as follows:-

"Under the old pattern a candidate who passed the B.A.(Special) or B.A.(General) or B.Sc. or B.Com examination in first or second class was being declared to have passed the concerned examination with honours in first or second division as the case may be. The courses remodified in view of the new pattern of the 3-year integrated degree courses are now being treated as special courses."

".....the Three-Year Integrated Degree Courses introduced by this University in place of the courses under the old pattern are not pass Courses but they are, for all practical purposes, comparable with Honours Courses. It will, therefore, be in the fitness of things that all the subjects that have been offered at these examinations are covered for the award of national scholarships.".

6. To consider the question of recognition of the Ph.D. Degree in Political Science and International Relations of the University of Sydney(Australia).

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Note:- For the Ph.D. Degree in the University of Sydney (Australia), full time supervised advanced study and research are required for 3-5 years after Bachelor's Degree with honours or 2-3 years after Master's Degree. A thesis is required. Possibly in certain cases there is an examination also.

7. To consider the question of recognition of the M.A. Degree awarded by the Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand as equivalent to the M.A. Degree of an Indian University.

(High Commission of New Zealand in India)

Note:- The High Commission of New Zealand in India have brought to the attention of this office that the M.A. degree in English obtained by a candidate serving as a teacher in one of the affiliated colleges of Kerala University has been "challenged". The High Commission points out that the matter is one which affects the international reputation of the whole of the university system in New Zealand and therefore requests the Board to look into the matter.

Candidates for admission to the M.A. degree courses in Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand must have obtained the Bachelor's degree. The Bachelor's degree in New Zealand is of 3 years' duration and the Master's degree of one year duration. The candidate whose degree is now being challenged obtained the Master's Degree in 1958 after having obtained the Bachelor's Degree from India. Before admission to the M.A. course, the candidate was required to do the 3-year Bachelor's Degree at the Victoria University. After passing in this examination he enrolled for the M.A. degree. The number of papers prepared for the final examination is 8. The candidate had taken the following papers: Old English, Middle English, English Literature(1400-1579), English Literature(1798-1890), English Literature(1890-1945), Shakespeare, Literary Criticism, Classical Background of English Literature. The average marks obtained by the candidate at the final M.A. Examination was 63% and was placed in the second class.

8. To consider the following resolution adopted by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on December 17, 1968:

"Resolved that the New Zealand School Certificate of Attainment conducted in Fiji by the New Zealand Department of Education be considered as a sufficient qualification for entrance to courses in Indian Universities."

Note:- The above resolution was communicated to the member universities. The University of Rajasthan, in its letter dated 18.7.69 have requested this office to let them know whether the New Zealand

School Certificate of Attainment Examination conducted in Fiji by the New Zealand Department of Education can be deemed as sufficient qualification for admission to courses of study to which prescribed minimum qualification is Pre-University/Higher Secondary or the New Zealand School Certificate of Attainment Examination is at par with the Matriculation Examination conducted by the Indian Boards/Universities.

It may be stated that for the New Zealand School Certificate of Attainment Examination, candidates have to take 5 subjects, one of which must be English.

The Cambridge Overseas School Certificate, the New Zealand School Certificate (4 subjects) and New Zealand Certificate of Attainment(5 subjects) are given equal treatment by the Fiji Government for purposes of employment and admission to higher courses.

The Cambridge School Certificate Examination has been recognised as equivalent to Matriculation Examination of an Indian University by the Board at its 32nd annual meeting held at Calcutta on 21st January, 1957.]

9. To re-consider the question of recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the various faculties of Kabul University, Kabul (Afghanistan) for purposes of higher studies in Indian Universities.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

[Note:- Information collected on this subject was placed before the Equivalence Committee and the Standing Committee of the Board when these met on 6/7.10.69. The Standing Committee approved the following resolution of the Equivalence Committee adopted in this behalf:-

"Resolved that the question of equivalence of degrees obtained from the Kabul University, Kabul(Afghanistan) be considered on the merits of individual cases."

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have now written to us stating that "the Government of India have cordial relations with the Government of Afghanistan and that there is an all round desire to strengthen them still further. It is therefore felt that the Board may consider the question of equivalence and give specific recommendations so that orders on the subject may be issued."

Information on the various courses available in the Kabul University are given at Appendix-I.]

10. To consider the question of recognition of the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Chemistry awarded by the University of Sydney, Australia.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

[Note:- For the Ph.D. degree, full time supervised study and research are required according to the regulations of the University of Sydney. The period is 3 to 5 years after Bachelor's degree with honours or 2 to 5 years after Master's Degree. A thesis is required. In some cases an examination is also held.]

11. To consider the question of duration of the Master's degree in Physical Education subsequent to passing the 3-year Bachelor's degree course in Physical Education.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

[Note:- The Equivalence Committee and the Standing Committee at their meetings held on 16th/17th December, 1968 considered a Note on Physical Education and the opinion expressed by the Expert Committee members. The following resolution was adopted thereon:

"While deferring consideration of other issues for the present, the Committee resolved that the Master's degree in Physical Education be awarded after five years of institutional study and not after four years and that it might be suggested to the concerned university to take appropriate steps in this regard."

This resolution was circulated to the various universities as well as to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services.

The Punjabi University sought clarification whether the resolution passed by the Board implied that "a person who, after doing graduation, does Diploma in Physical Education shall require only one year to do the Master's degree in Physical Education".

The following clarification was given to the Punjabi University:

"A person, who after graduation qualifies for a diploma in Physical Education shall be required to put in only one year to do the Master's degree in physical Education. The resolution relating to five years' institutional study applies to those who join after Higher Secondary."

This clarification was later confirmed by the Standing Committee of the Board at its meeting held on 7th October, 1969.

The above decision was also communicated to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services. The Ministry has now enquired to know as to what will be the duration of the Master's degree in Physical Education course for persons who are holding a Bachelor's degree in Physical Education (B.P.E.). The course is of 3 years' duration. The minimum qualification for admission to the course is a pass in the Pre-University/Higher Secondary Examination.

The Ministry has also stated that the government of India in consultation with the U.G.C. have taken a decision that the B.P.E. degree holders be treated at par with those holding a post-graduate diploma in physical education.

12. Any other item with the permission of the Chair.

'Malik'

APPENDIX-I
E.C. dt. 5.2.70

The span of education in Afghanistan is as follows:- (i) Primary School - 6 years, (ii) Middle School - 3 years, (iii) Lycees (Intermediate College) - 3 years, (iv) University - generally 4 years, 4-5 years in the Faculty of Engineering and 7 years in the Faculty of Medicine.

There is only one University in Afghanistan, i.e. Kabul University.

The university admits students who have completed their secondary education in Afghan schools and who have qualified on the basis of the university admission examinations. There are at present no post-graduate programmes available.

The medium of instruction at Kabul University is Farsi. But due to affiliations with various international assistance programme agencies, various faculties use other languages of instruction in addition to Farsi. English is the medium of instruction in the Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Engineering. In the Faculties of Medicine and Law it is French. Faculties of Science and Economics have German. Polytechnic has Russian and Faculty of Education again has English as the medium of instruction.

The procedures followed in examining students vary considerably among the faculties and within a given faculty. At the discretion of the instructor quizzes and examinations both oral and written are given to assess the student's progress in his course of study. The university offers Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine degrees. A resume of the various degrees in the faculties of the university is indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Faculty	Name of Degree	Duration
1.	Agriculture	Bachelor of Science	4 years
2.	Economics	B.A.	4 years
3.	Education	B.A.	4 years
4.	Engineering (Civil, Mech., Elect., Arch., Agr.Engg., Gen.Sc.)	B.S.	4 & 5 yrs.
5.	Law & Political Science	B.A.	4 years
6.	Letters and Humanities (Arabic, Dari, French, German, History, Geography, Journalism Pushto, Fine Arts, Anthropology etc.)	B.A.	4 years
7.	Medicine	M.D.	7 years
	School of Pharmacy	B.S.	4 years
8.	Science	B.S.	4 years
9.	Theology	B.A.	4 years
10.	Polytechnic Institute (Construction, Geology & Mining and Petroleum)	B.S.	5 years

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE
OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

VENUE : MADURAI UNIVERSITY
MADURAI

DATE : FEBRUARY 5, 1970
TIME : 10.30 A.M.

12. To consider the question of equivalence of the second year of the 4-year B.Sc. degree course (evening college) of the Madras University as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination.

(Ministry of Education
and Youth Services)

Note:- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research in its letter No.F.2-1/69-Scane Instt. dated the 5th July, 1969 had sought the above clarification. The letter received from the ICAR is given at Appendix II.

The ICAR was informed that the recognition granted by the Board to the degrees and diplomas is primarily for academic purposes and not for employment purposes. The Council was therefore advised to take a decision in the matter on its own for purposes of employment.

Subsequently the Ministry of Education referred the file to us with a request that the Board "may again consider the evaluation and equivalence of 2nd year of 4 year B.Sc. course of Madras University and state whether it can be treated as equivalent to Intermediate or not for admission purposes."

Necessary information has been obtained from the Madras University. The University runs evening colleges for the B.Sc. course. The duration of the course for the evening colleges is one year more than that prescribed for the "day colleges". The students of the evening colleges take the same examinations and are taught the same subjects as the students of the "day colleges".

The minimum qualification for admission to the B.Sc. course is a pass in the Pre-University Examination.

The students of the evening colleges are examined in Part I-English and Part II-Languages at the end of the 3rd year and for Part III (main subjects and ancillary) at the end of the fourth year of the course. It would, therefore, be seen that at the end of 2nd year of the course, no University examination is held.

APPENDIX-II
E.C. dt. 5.2.1970

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
KRISHI BHAVAN, NEW DELHI-1.

No.F.2-1/69-Scane Instt. Dated: 5-7-1969.

To

The Secretary,
Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon,
Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi.

Subject :- Clarification regarding qualifications -

....

Sir,

I am directed to say that Shri G. Ambirani was appointed to the post of Sub-Assistant (Scale Rs.110-180) at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, subordinate to this Council with effect from the 26th December, 1963. The recruitment rules for the post of Sub-Assistant provide that the candidate should posses "S.S.L.C. with Agriculture training or Intermediate in Arts or Science." At the time of his appointment, Shri Ambirani had passed pre-University class only. Subsequently on the 25th April, 1968, he produced a certificate from the college authorities to the effect that he had been promoted to the third year B.Sc. class of 4 years Degree Course conducted by the Evening College of Madras University. Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No.6/13/58-RPS., dated the 26th February, 1959, provides that a pass in the First Year Examination of the Degree Course of those Indian Universities which have 3 years Course as equivalent to a pass in the Intermediate Examination of any recognised Indian University. The Director, Sugarcane Breeding Institute has, accordingly , sought clarification whether Shri Ambirani satisfies the essential qualifications prescribed for the post of Sub-Assistant. You are, therefore, requested to please clarify if the promotion to the third year B.Sc. class of the four-year degree course of the evening college of the Madras University can be treated as equivalent to the Intermediate level.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(R.B. Jain)
Under Secretary.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee held on Thursday, February 5, 1970 at 2-30 P.M. in the Vice-Chancellor's Chamber, Madurai University, Madurai.

PRESENT:

1. Prof. T.P. Meenakshisundaran ...(Chairman)
2. Prof. Suraj Bhan.
3. Prof. S.K. Bose.
4. Shri L. Bullayya.
5. Dr. S. Misra.
6. Dr. C.G. Patel.
7. Dr. N.P. Tawde.
8. Shri Anjni Kumar. ...Secretary.

In the absence of Dr. P.K. Kelkar, the members requested Prof. Meenakshisundaran to take the chair.

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on October 7, 1969.

(already circulated)

CONFIRMED.

2. To scrutinise the agenda for the 45th Annual Meeting for its recommendations to the Board.

The Standing Committee considered the agenda for the 45th Annual Meeting and recommended the draft resolutions, as enclosed, for adoption at the annual Meeting.

(already circulated)

3. To report the recommendations of the Sports Committee meeting held on October 12, 1969, in New Delhi.

(already circulated)

The Standing Committee accepted the recommendations of the Sports Committee meeting held on 12th October, 1969 and authorised it to take consequential action.

4. To consider the question of paying reservation charges to the university sportsmen travelling as members of the Combined Universities Teams or to participate in the coaching camps/selection trials etc.

Note: University sportsmen travelling on behalf of the IUSB are paid TA @ III class sleeper rail fare plus Rs.5/- as incidentals for every 12 hours journey or a part thereof. Reservation charges of a sleeper berth vary from Rs.4/- to Rs.5/- per ticket. It would be seen that the incidentals paid to such sportsmen are too inadequate to cover the reservation charges of 3rd class sleeper berth. It is, therefore, suggested that such sportsmen may be paid reservation charges, outside the incidentals, in addition to their actual 3rd class sleeper rail fare.

the reservation charges to the sportsmen in addition to the rail fare.

5. To consider the D.O. letter No. 9-103/69-CDN(1) dated the 1st September, 1969, received from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, New Delhi, regarding reservations and other concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of employment and promotion of officers and members of the staff in our organisation.

The Standing Committee accepted the recommendation of the Ministry of Education.

6. To consider letter received from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services inviting comments and suggestions of the Inter-University Board regarding the decision taken by the Panjab University debarring all students, who had qualified in Pre-Medical examination from other universities with a view to improving their marks percentage, from admission to M.B.B.S. course in that university.

(copy enclosed - Appendix- I

The Standing Committee considered the letter of the Ministry of Education and resolved that the matter be left to the individual universities for decision.

7. To consider recommendations of the Finance Committee/ Equivalence Committee meetings held on 5th February 1970.

(Appendix - II & III -

The recommendations of the Finance Committee and the Equivalence Committee meetings held on 5th February 1970 at Madurai University, Madurai, were approved.

8. To receive the minutes of the final meeting of the ACU Arrangements Committee held at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, on December 26, 1969.

The Standing Committee resolved to record the minutes of the ACU Arrangements Committee held at the IIT, Delhi, on December 26, 1969.

9. To consider letter No.VCS-20/69-70/713 dated January 28, 1970 received from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Kerala, addressed to the President, Inter-University Board, on the question of the duration of the First Degree Course in Engineering.

(Appendix - IV)

The Standing Committee considered the letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kerala regarding the question of the duration of the First Degree Course in Engineering and resolved to recommend to the Board that in view of the decisions taken by the AICTE in the matter, the letters be recorded.

The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Sd/-
(Anjni Kumar)
Madurai

(T.P. Meenakshisundaran)
Chairman

APPENDIX - I

:- 1 -:

Minister of State
For Health, Family Planning, Works,
Housing & Urban Development,
India

New Delhi
September 10, 1969

No.F.27/2818/69-MS

My dear Dr. Rao,

It seems the Punjab University, by a reported decision taken in June, 1969, debarred all such students who had qualified in pre-medical examination from other universities with a view to improving their marks percentage, from admission to MBBS course. A copy of an appeal received from some students is forwarded herewith.

The number of seats in medical colleges is very limited compared to the number of students aspiring to get admission to MBBS courses. The selecting authorities go by the percentage of marks obtained by the applicants in the qualifying examination. Those who are unsuccessful in securing admission in one year, therefore, try to improve their performance next year by appearing in the examination again and sometimes they might manage to secure higher percentage of marks in the second attempt either in the same University or from another University. This no doubt creates anomalies but the Punjab University seems to have adopted the extreme step by their reported decision to debar all students who improved their marks from other Universities in the pre-medical examination from admission to Medical Colleges affiliated to that University. The via-media would have been to treat all cases of 'IMPROVEMENT' as second attempt cases and make suitable deductions from the aggregate to arrive at the position in the merit list for purposes of admission to Medical Colleges. In fact the practice in the Maulana Azad Medical College and Lady Hardinge Medical College in Delhi, is to deduct 3% of marks from the total marks secured in the second attempt by those candidates and assign his/her position in the merit list/waiting list. For purposes of nominations to seats reserved for Central Government nominees, we have been deducting 2% of marks from the total secured in the second attempt whether the second attempt was from the same examining body or from other University.

The Punjab University may have their own reasons from their reported decision to completely debar students falling in improvement category from admission to Medical colleges. But I feel that some solution should be found to ensure that such cases do not arise in future in that University or in any other University. As Universities are autonomous, probably, there is little that can be done in regard to the 1969 admissions but, for future, some equitable and acceptable solution could be found by the University Grants Commission and/or the Inter-University Board of India, whichever is concerned.

In the circumstances explained above, I suggest that the matter may please be referred to the University Grants Commission or the Inter-University Board for evolving a pattern for admission to the Medical Colleges. A decision on this before April, 1970 is necessary to ensure equity and justice and to see that the candidates are saved from the frustration and disappointment which would be inevitable if the Punjab University's decision is followed by other Universities.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
B.S. Murthy

Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao,
Minister for Education & Youth Services,
New Delhi.

APPEAL FOR MERCY

This is an appeal in general to the Authorities concerned by the victimized students of the Punjab University seeking admission to the MBBS course session 1969:-

The brief history of their plight run as under:-

That the Panjab University on 13.6.69 passed a resolution debarring admission to all such students who have passed their pre-medical examination from Panjab University and have reappeared and again qualified in that examination from another University or Board with higher marks i.e. who have improved their divisions from other Universities.

There was no such bar upto session 1968 and on account of limited number of seats in all the medical colleges of the Panjab & Haryana the percentage of merit marks for selection remained as high as 65%. The students with lower marks had therefore no other alternative but to improve their divisions from other recognized Universities in the absence of any such provision in the Panjab University itself. In Panjab University a student who has failed twice can pass the pre-medical examination but there is no provision for improving the Division.

This year the University Syndicate in order to accommodate boys of big and well-to-do persons who secured lower percentage of marks passed the above resolution making a false case for raising the standard for admission. We put a simple question?

Is a boy who failed once or twice in the Panjab University and then passed getting 65% marks, more intelligent than that of a boy who passed from Panjab University getting 62% marks in the first attempt and then 70% marks from some other University in the second attempt. How funny it is that a failed plus passed student is more intelligent than a passed plus passed student in the eyes of the Syndicate of Panjab University. We strongly assert that the rule framed by the Syndicate at such a belated stage when the results were declared is wholly unreasonable and is Ultra Vires of the Panjab University Act and is opposed to Principles of natural Justice.

There is no reasonable nexus for discarding the boys who obtained higher marks from Rajasthan University although they have already passed from the Panjab University and the boys who passed from Rajasthan Universit for the first time after having failed from the Panjab University.

The resolution is at all necessary, should have been given effect from session 1970. We the applicants had never wasted our one full year in improving our divisions. After two years of hard labour in order to get higher percentage of marks, we have been left blank with no hope for future. Can any body who loves social Justice imagine that in the Punjab Medical Colleges the boys who have secured 65% to 70% marks are not able to get seats for MBBS course. What a sad state of affairs.

We having very little means for seeking legal help, most humbly bring this appear for a sympathetic consideration and appeal to the authorities concerned to issue instructions to Panjab University to amend their rules and make provisions for admission of the students so effected.

We are :-

i) Veena Sood
student.
D/O Suraksha Rani Sood, M.C., Ferozepore(Pb.)
ii) Rajender Kishore Goyal, student,
Bazar No.2, House No.299, Ferozepur Cantt-(Pb.
iii) Krishan Kumar Singal, student,
S/o Jagdish Rai Singal,
Petrol Pump Walley, Bhiklada(Pb.)
iv) Ujagir Singh student,
S/o Chanan Singh,
Barnala (Pb.
Vill Rai arh P.O. Bhurali,

APPENDIX-II.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on Thursday, February 5, 1970 at 11-30 A.M. at Madurai University, Madurai.

PRESENT:

1. Dr. P.K. Kelkar ... (Chairman)

2. Shri Suraj Bhan

3. Shri Anjni Kumar ... Secretary

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on the 6th October, 1969.

CONFIRMED.

2. To consider appointment of Auditors to audit the accounts for the year 1969-70.

The Finance Committee recommended the appointment of M/s S.N. Dhawan & Co., Chartered Accountants, to audit the accounts of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon/Inter-University Sports Board of India & Ceylon for the financial year 1969-70.

3. To consider application of the quantity terms in operation for the distribution of the Board's publications to 'Assorted Titles'.

The Finance Committee recommended that a flat discount of 33⅓% may be allowed for a period of two years on the publications of the Board and the situation may be reviewed later but this decision will not affect the new publications of the Board brought out in this period for which the sanction of the Finance Committee would be required.

4. To consider the enhancement of binding charges of 'University News'.

The Committee approved the enhancement of binding charges of University News with effect from June 1, 1969 from Rs.4/- per form per 1,000 or part thereof to Rs.5/- per form per 1,000 or part thereof.

5. To consider the payment of the bills received for different items of expenditure incurred in connection with the arrangements made for the Commonwealth Inter-University Conference and the Council Meeting of the ACU held in India from January 5 to 14, 1970.

The Committee discussed the matter in detail and resolved to recommend that in view of the short notice the expenditure incurred without adopting the normal channels of inviting quotations etc. in connection with the arrangements made for the Commonwealth Inter-University Conference and the Council Meetings of the ACU be approved.

6. To report for confirmation action taken by the Chairman on the following matters :-

i) payment of air fare and single seat taxi fare to Shri V. Kumar, Assistant, for his visits to Agra and Jaipur, respectively in January 1970 in connection with the travel arrangements for members of Association of Commonwealth Universities.

ii) payment of Ist Class ACC rail fare to Prof. Anandjee, Dean, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, in connection with his visits to Delhi to attend the Sub-Committee meetings.

iii) payment of Ist Class ACC rail fare to Shri L.P. Vaish, Deputy Registrar, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, in connection with his visit to Delhi to attend the Sub-Committee meeting in January 1970.

CONFIRMED.

7. To write off an amount of Rs.11.50 in respect of the cost of misplaced publication "Oxford Dictionary".

Resolved to write off an amount of Rs.11.50 on account of the misplaced publication "Oxford Dictionary".

8. To consider provision of additional amount of Rs 11,000/- under the Sub-Head of expenditure "TA for Committee Meetings" in the revised budget estimates for the year 1969-70 .

Resolved to recommend the additional provision of Rs.11,000/- by re-appropriation from other sub-heads of expenditure in the revised budget estimates for the year 1969-70. The Committee noted that the additional provision will meet the expenditure on account of TA/DA of Vice-Chancellors/Standing Committee members for their meeting with ACU in January 1970 in Delhi and other places.

9. To authorise additional expenditure in excess of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 25,000/- in connection with the ACU Conference.

The Committee resolved to authorise the Chairman to sanction additional expenditure, if necessary, in this behalf. This will be met within the overall budget allocation of the Board.

10. Staff Matters:

(a) The Finance Committee considered the bond received from Dr. Amrik Singh and resolved that this be returned to him for getting the signatures of the two witnesses.

(b) The Finance Committee authorised the Chairman to decide the case of extension of the services of Shri T.S. Bhatia as Officer on Special Duty.

(c) The Finance Committee recommended that two advance increments be sanctioned to Shri M.S. Ramamurthy with effect from October 20, 1969 in view of the fact that he had acquired additional qualifications by passing the diploma of Company Secretaries conducted by the Company Law Board of the Government of India.

(d) The Finance Committee considered the case of leave of Shri O.P. Verma and recommended that further extension upto six months' leave without pay may be granted to him provided he executes a bond with the Inter-University Board to serve at least for a period of two years on his return on the usual terms and conditions prescribed by the Board.

(e) The Finance Committee recommended that Shri Jai Singh may be allowed personal pay of Rs.40/- per month with effect from 5th February 1970 in view of the onerous duties that he has to perform. He may however be informed that no further request for enhancement of this pay would be considered in the near future.

(f) The Finance Committee recommended that the pay of Shri Anjni Kumar which he was drawing before he took up service with the Board be protected by sanctioning him three additional advance increments from the date of his appointment as Assistant Secretary in the IUB office and that he may be confirmed in this post with effect from 28.1.1970.

Sd/-
(P.K. Kelkar)
Chairman.

Madurai,
February 5, 1970.

APPENDIX-III

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

Minutes of the Meeting of the Equivalence Committee held on February 5, 1970 at 10.30 A.M. at the Madurai University, Madurai.

PRESENT

1. Dr. P.K. Kelkar .... Chairman
2. Dr. S. Misra
3. Dr. N.R. Tawde
4. Shri Anjni Kumar .... Secretary

1. To consider the minutes of the Equivalence Committee meeting held on October 6, 1969.

Confirmed.

2. To consider the question of equivalence of the Master of Science degree in Biology awarded by the Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. as equivalent to the M.Sc. degree in Zoology of an Indian University.

(Andhra Universities)

RESOLVED that as there is no comparable degree awarded by Indian Universities corresponding to the M.Sc. degree in Biology awarded by the Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., the question of recognition of the M.Sc. degree in Biology be left to the universities to be decided on the merits of each case.

3. To consider the following observations of the UFSC with regard to the recognition of the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne (West Germany) as equivalent to the Bachelor's Degree in Social Work of an Indian University:

"It is observed that no university in India is, at present, awarding 'Bachelor's Degree in Social Work'. However, in some universities in India, 'Social Work' is included among the elective subjects prescribed for the courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree and the position of this subject is analogous to that of any other of the elective subjects. The degree awarded on the basis of the study of the prescribed subjects, including Social Work as one of them, cannot be regarded as 'Bachelor's Degree in Social Work'."

RESOLVED that the experts who had earlier given their views on the question of recognition of the diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne (West Germany) be invited to the next meeting of the Equivalence Committee and this item be taken up for consideration at that meeting.

4. To consider the question of recognition of the B.E.H.S. (Basic Education Higher Standard) Examination conducted by the B.E.H.S. Examination Board of the Ministry of Education, Revolutionary Government of Burma, as equivalent to the Higher Secondary/Pre-University in India.

(Madurai, Kurukshetra, Udaipur, Indore Universities)

RESOLVED that the consideration of the recognition of the B.E.H.S. Examination be postponed till the question of recognition of the Matriculation Examination conducted by the Government of Burma is decided.

5. To consider the question of recognition of the B.A. (New) Examination of the Gujarat University as equivalent to the honours courses for purposes of allocation of awards under the National Scholarships Scheme.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

RESOLVED that the Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat University be addressed for seeking further clarifications in the matter.

6. To consider the question of recognition of the Ph.D. Degree in Political Science and International Relations of the University of Sydney (Australia).

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

RESOLVED that the Ph.D. Degree in Political Science and International Relations awarded by the University of Sydney be recognised as equivalent to the Ph.D. Degree of an Indian University.

7. To consider the question of recognition of the M.A. Degree awarded by the Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand as equivalent to the M.A. Degree of an Indian University.

(High Commission of New Zealand in India)

RESOLVED that in the opinion of the Board, the M.A. Degree of the Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, should be recognised as equivalent to the M.A. Degree of an Indian University.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Kerala University may be requested to inform this Office the reasons, if any, which they may have making it difficult for them to decide the matter.

8. To consider the following resolution adopted by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on December 17, 1968

"RESOLVED that the New Zealand School Certificate of Attainment Examination conducted in Fiji by the New Zealand Department of Education be considered as a sufficient qualification for entrance to courses in Indian Universities".

RESOLVED that the New Zealand School Certificate of Attainment Examination conducted in Fiji by the New Zealand Department of Education be considered as equivalent to the Pre-University/Higher Secondary Examination in India.

9. To re-consider the question of recognition of Degrees and Diplomas awarded by the various faculties of Kabul University, Kabul (Afghanistan) for purposes of higher studies in Indian Universities.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

RESOLVED that the various degrees and diplomas awarded by the different faculties of Kabul University, Kabul (Afghanistan) be recognised as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of Indian Universities on a reciprocal basis for purposes of higher studies in Indian Universities.

10. To consider the question of recognition of the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Chemistry awarded by the University of Sydney, Australia.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

RESOLVED that the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry of the University of Sydney, Australia, be recognised as equivalent to the Ph.D. degree of an Indian University.

11. To consider the question of duration of the Master's degree in Physical Education subsequent to passing the 3-year Bachelor's degree course in Physical Education.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services.)

RESOLVED that the Expert Committee constituted earlier which considered the recognition and other issues relating to the physical education be invited to the next meeting of the Equivalence Committee when this item may be taken up for consideration.

12. To consider the question of equivalence of the second year of the 4-year B.Sc. Degree course (Evening College) of the Madras University as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

RESOLVED that it is difficult to equate the second year of the 4-year B.Sc. Degree course (Evening College) of the Madras University as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination in view of the fact that there is no university examination at the end of the second year of the course.

Sd/-
(Anjni Kumar)
Secretary

Sd/-
(P.K. Kelkar)
Chairman.

APPENDIX-IV

Copy of letter No.VCS-20/69-70/713 dated January 28, 1970, from Prof. A. Aiyappan, Vice-Chancellor, University of Kerala, Trivandrum addressed to Dr.P.K. Kelkar, President, Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon.

I am sending you herewith copies of my letters to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay and to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi. As you will see from them, a discussion at the forthcoming Conference of Vice-Chancellors at Madurai might be helpful in solving the problem. I shall be grateful if you can manage to bring this issue as a special item for discussion at the Conference.

Copy of Letter No.VCS-8/69-70/714 dated January 28, 1970 from Prof. A. Aiyappan, Vice-Chancellor, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, addressed to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

I am enclosing herewith copy of my letter to Dr. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay and Vice-Chancellors of several universities who have got the 4-year engineering degree course similar to the one we have in this University. Student agitation on this issue in Kerala is gaining tempo every day. The Kerala State Government and the two Universities in the State are extremely worried about this agitation and feel that the circular of the Ministry of Education is most untimely. I wish they had indicated some way in which we can fit in our 4-year course in engineering with their proposed 5-year course and then come out with such a circular and the press release. Please let me have your suggestions as to how to get this discussed at the forthcoming Conference of Vice-Chancellors at Madurai.

Prof. A. Aiyappan
Vice-Chancellor

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

Trivandrum,
January 28, 1970

No.Acc.C3/1521/69

Dear Dr. Gajendragadkar,

The University of Kerala is one of the several universities in which the B.Sc. (Engineering) course is a 4-year course preceded by a two-year pre-degree course equivalent to the old intermediate course. Ours is a course of 16 years' duration - 10+2+4. A recent communication No.F5.10/69/T.S., dated 1, December, 1969, from the Assistant Educational Adviser (T), Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, conveying the acceptance by the Government of India of the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education for a 5-year engineering course, has created commotion among hundreds of engineering students in this State. The students have an impression that a recommendation of the AICTE is almost tantamount to a declaration that the 4-year degree course in engineering is not recognised. I understand that there are several universities which have a 4-year engineering degree course and that the Bombay University is one among them. You may also therefore have to solve the problem arising out of the very untimely recommendation of the Ministry of Education. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly let me know how you are planning to meet the situation created by the Ministry's letter cited above.

We started the 4-year engineering degree course in 1966 accepting the recommendations of the Kothari Commission. If the Education Commission and the AICTE pull in opposite directions, it is we who have to face the resentment of the students who suffer on account of the vacillation in the policies emanating from New Delhi. I am requesting Dr. Kothari to allow me to bring this matter up for the consideration at the forthcoming meeting of the Inter-University Board at Madurai. In view of the urgency of the problem, I hope Dr. Kelkar will see his way to place this matter on the Agenda of the Inter-University Board meeting at Madurai. The Minister for Education, Kerala is going shortly to New Delhi to meet and discuss this problem with Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao.

Awaiting an early reply from you,

Yours sincerely,

Sd. A. Aiyappan

Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Bombay,
Bombay-32.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE: COMMITTEE ROOM,
INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE,
40, LODI ESTATE,
NEW DELHI-3.

DATE OF MEETING: JULY 4, 1970

TIME: 9.30 A.M.

A G E N D A

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on February 5, 1970.

(Already circulated)

2. To note that the Standing Committee as on 1st April 1970 is constituted as under:

1. Shri Suraj Bhan (President)
2. Dr. P.K. Kelkar.
3. Dr. A.G. Pawar.
4. Prof. R.N. Dogra.
5. Shri Kirpal Singh Narang.
6. Dr. A. Ramachandran.
7. Dr. N.R. Tawde.
8. Dr. K. Bhattacharya.
9. Dr. B.R. Seth.
10. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar.
11. Prof. Uma Shankar Joshi.
12. Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow.
13. Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.
14. Vice-Chancellor, University of Saugar.
15. Vice-Chancellor, University of Poona.

3. To report for confirmation, action taken by the Chairman on the following matters:

i) Appointment on an ad-hoc basis of two L.D.Cs. in the Sports Division, one for a period of four months w.e.f. 9.3.70 and another for a period of two months w.e.f. 8.5.70 for meeting the extra load of work in connection with the NSO Scheme.

.....2/

ii) Grant of extension of study leave on full pay for 8 days to Mrs. C.K. Arora w.e.f. 1.5.70 to 8.5.70 in continuation of leave sanctioned to her w.e.f. 1.7.69 to 30.4.70.

4. To report the provisional membership of Haryana Agricultural University to the Inter-University Sports Board.

5. To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees appointed to visit the following universities :-

1. Jammu
2. Kashmir
3. Sambalpur
4. Berhampur

[Note:- The reports will follow.]

6. To record for confirmation that the President has nominated Prof. E.N. Dogra as the representative of Indian Universities on the Court and Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in place of Dr. P.K. Kelkar.

7. To approve the following temporary/ad-hoc appointments made on the recommendation of the Selection Committee:-

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Pay (Basic)	Date of appointment
1.	Sh.Shyam Singh Negi	Lower Division Clerk	Rs.110/-p.m. in the grade of Rs.110-180	2.2.1970
2.	Sh.Gulshan Kumar Vig	- do -	- do -	2.2.1970
3.	Miss Usha Rani	- do -	- do -	2.2.1970
4.	Sh.Subodh Kumar Saxena	- do -	- do -	3.2.1970
5.	Sh.Baldev Kumar Chawla	- do -	- do -	9.3.1970

8. To record for confirmation that the Provident Fund of IUB has been recognised w.e.f. 30.4.1968 and to approve the following consequential action:

i) Merger of two separate bank accounts maintained in the State Bank of India in respect of the Provident Fund of members of the Sports Division and the Inter-University Board's Secretariat.

ii) Payment of Board's contribution at a uniform rate of $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ of salary per month w.e.f. 30.4.1968.

Note:- This would involve an expenditure of Rs.900/- approximately.

iii) Appointment of three or more Trustees of the Provident Fund.

9. To consider the question of appointment of observers to attend the Fifth General Conference of the International Association of Universities, Paris to be held at Montreal from 30 August to 5 September, 1970.

10. To report the position regarding Inter-University House.

Note:- Note enclosed at Appendix- I.

11. To consider the nomination of a representative of the IUB in place of Shri I.J. Patel, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University, on the following bodies :-

1. Board of Agril. Education, Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the residue of the term ending 11.4.71.

2. Central Advisory Board of Education for residue of the term ending 31.3.71.

3. Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination for the residue of the term ending 15.12.1972.

12. To consider the nomination of two members of the Standing Committee on the Sports Talent Scholarship Committee.

13. To co-opt two members on the Standing Committee for a period of two years ending 31st March, 1972.

14. To consider the question of the reconstitution of the Finance Committee.

15. To consider the question of the reconstitution of the Equivalence Committee.

16. To consider revival/continuation of the following posts with effect from 1st June, 1970:-

i) Two Professional Assistants in the grade of Rs.250-40[illegible]

ii) One Assistant(Sales) in the grade of Rs.210-5[illegible].

17. Inter-University Board - Staff matters.

18. Any other item with the permission of the Chair.

APPENDIX - I.
S.C. dt. 4.7.70.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

NOTE

Subject: Allotment of land to the Inter-University Board for the construction of their office building in the institutional area at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.

The Government of India have sanctioned the allotment to us of a plot of land measuring 0.34 acre (Plot No.16) in the institutional area at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi, for the construction of our office building. The price charged is Rs. 1 lakh per acre as premium plus 2½% annual ground rent thereon. The ground rent is, however, payable from the date on which the physical possession of the land is handed over to us. A sum of Rs.34,200/- has accordingly been paid to the Land and Development Officer, New Delhi.

2. At a meeting of the Finance Committee held on 6th October, 1968 it was resolved that the Finance Committee be also asked to act as the Building Committee and submit detailed proposals regarding the IUB building at the next meeting of the Standing Committee. Matters like raising funds for the construction of the building, engaging an architect and such other details were also remitted to this Committee.

As a result of the preliminary estimates, the Committee felt that in the first instance three storeys with a total plinth area of 4,900 sq.ft. per storey would be required. This stage of construction would provide for the present needs of the Board and the Sports Board together with 8-9 rooms for casual occupation by members. The Committee noted that it had approximately Rs.80,000/- in the Building Fund. At the construction cost of Rs.35/- per sq.ft. approximately half a million rupees would be required to carry out this stage of construction. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the member universities should be asked to subscribe one additional year's subscription payable in one or two instalments, as it might be found convenient. The Ministry of Education should also be requested to contribute an equal amount.

The question of building more than three storeys was left over to be discussed at some later stage.

3. Pursuant to the decision of the Board taken at the annual meeting held in January, 1969 at Vallabh Vidyanagar, a rough estimate of the space requirements was prepared by the Secretariat for the guidance of the architects. In working out the requirement the norms prescribed by the Government of India were generally followed. However, slight deviations were made in certain cases

.....2/

to suit our special requirements. Considering the rigours of Delhi climate, it was considered advisable to plan for air-conditioning in at least two to three guest rooms, reading-cum seminar room and a part of the office and library building. Quotations were invited from three architects of Delhi.

4. The matter was further considered by the Finance Committee at its meeting held on 2nd April, 1969. Before considering the norms of accommodation as worked out by the Secretariat, the Committee felt that the possibility of raising funds for the construction of the building should be further explored. Several suggestions were made in this behalf and the Secretary was requested to pursue them and report at the next meeting. Mention was made in this connection of the likelihood of the World University Service taking over one floor and paying Rs.1,50,000/- as advance rent.

The question of appointing an architect was also left over till such time as these enquiries were made and a more definite picture with regard to the financing of the project merged.

The above suggestions were duly approved by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the following day, viz., the 3rd April, 1969.

5. In addition to our own funds of Rs.1,31,475.70, a sum of Rs.88,906.25 has been received from the other Universities. The total amount in the Building Fund comes to Rs.2,20,381.95 as on the 9th June 1970.

6. Periodical enquiries - personal and written - have been made from the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development, regarding the development work in the institution area of Rouse Avenue. The latest position as ascertained personally from the concerned Under Secretary in that Ministry reveals that thi work will take at least six months, if not more, but that a safer guess would a period ranging between 6 to 12 months. Tenders for development work were called for and the work entrusted to the selected party. The lay-out, however, involves demolition of certain Government quarters in the area and the reluctance on the part of allottees to move to other area constitutes a major bottle-neck in the steady execution of the development work. We have been told that any concrete plan that we might be thinking of in regard to the structure, etc. may have to be deferred till the physical possession of the developed site is actually handed over to us. It will be within two years from that date we will be required to complete the construction.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE: COMMITTEE ROOM,
INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE,
40, LODI ESTATE,
NEW DELHI-3,

DATE OF MEETING: JULY 4, 1970

TIME: 9.30 A.M.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

18. To consider the matter regarding State Vice-Chancellor organisations in some of the States.

(Note enclosed - Appendix-II)

19. To consider the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Indian National Science Academy for making suggestions in regard to job potentialities for post-graduate Geologists in India.

(Copy of letter enclosed-
Appendix- III)

20. To consider the continuation of the post of Lower Division Clerk beyond 15.9.1970 sanctioned by the Standing Committee in connection with the Library projects.

21. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

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APPENDIX- II.
S.C. dt. 4.7.70.

N O T E

Quite a few States have set up formal/informal organisations of vice-chancellors of all the universities situated in that State. Occasionally we get to hear about these meetings but quite often we do not. Perhaps it is largely owing to the fact that not many of these organisations have been set up formally and given a definite structure. Nevertheless, it is for consideration if the IUB should have some kind of information about these meetings. How best to arrange this is a matter that requires discussion.

APPENDIX- III.
S.C. dt. 4.7.70.

Copy of letter No.50/ICSU/16-Genl/IUGS/4392 dated the 22nd June, 1970 from the Executive Secretary, Indian National Science Academy, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-1.

....

"The Indian National Science Academy, which is the Adhering Body in India to the International Council of Scientific Unions and other International Scientific Unions affiliated to it, has constituted National Committees for various International Unions. The Indian National Committee for the International Union of Geological Sciences, at its meeting held on 27th April 1970, after taking note of the material presented (Encl.I) and after discussing the problem of increasing unemployment amongst people with training upto M.Sc. and higher levels of Geology, concluded that it was necessary that suitable steps be taken to widen job-potentialities for Geologists. In this connection, the Committee recommended the following three programmes to be pursued in the first instance:-

(i) It was noted with concern that provision under Statute 21 of Mining Regulations Act (1956) to the effect that every mining organisation should employ one geologist was not being observed. The Committee recommended that Government should be approached for enforcing the provision of this Statute.

(ii) All scientific departments should be requested to implement fully their expansion programmes by filling up all posts of Geologists sanctioned for the purpose.

(iii) Stipendiary training schemes for training in geology in various agencies be accelerated or, where dropped, be re-introduced.

The Special Committee of the National Committee for the International Council of Scientific Unions which met on 27th May 1970, felt that the suggestions made by the Committee for solving the unemployment problem

APPENDIX-III,
S.C. dt. 4.7.70.

deserve consideration and directed that these recommendations be forwarded to the University Grants Commission, Inter-University Boards, Planning Commission, Ministry of Mines and Metals, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, Geological Survey of India, ONGS, NMDC etc, for emphasising the need for implementing the suggestions and for making useful comments, if any, in that direction.

Accordingly, I am to request you very kindly to let me know your views regarding the recommendations made above and in case you agree with them to take such action for implementing them as is possible in the organisation under your control."

—-

APPENDIX-III.
S.C. dt. 4.7.70.

Enclosure-I

GENERAL

1. The present stock of post-graduate geologists in India is estimated at about 6,500, of whom about 650 took their degrees in geophysics and 750 in applied geology.

2. The main organizations where the Geologists are employed are:-

(1) Geological Survey of India
(2) State Surveys
(3) Oil & Natural Gas Commission
(4) Atomic Energy Department
(5) National Mineral Development Corporation
(6) Lignite Valley Corporation
(7) Private Sector - Tata,
Indian Iron & Steel Co.
Burn & Co.
Collieries.
(8) About 27 Universities and Colleges.

Their distribution in various organizations is approximately as follows:-

		(%)
Universities	..	18.5
Colleges	..	12.0
Other Educational Institutes	..	1.0
Central Government	..	5.7
State Governments	..	6.7
Res. & Div. Orgn. (Inc. G.S.I)	..	44.6
Industries (Public Sector)	..	3.0
Industries (Private Sector)	..	7.3
Other Organisations	..	1.2
		100.0

Educational Institutions have utilised nearly a third of the geologists, mostly in the Colleges and Universities. The Geological Survey and other R. & D. Organisations have the largest share of about 45%. Industrial employment is only slightly more than 10%, of which over 7% are in the Private Sector.

4. A quarter of the post-graduate Indian geologists are engaged in teaching with or without some research. Those engaged

whole-time in Research amounted to a sixth. More than half were engaged in technical work.

Activities of P.G. Geologists

		(%)
Teaching	..	18.4
Teaching-cum-Research	..	7.4
Research	..	16.3
Technical work	..	53.4
Others	..	4.5
		100.0

5. The average salary of a post-graduate geologist appears to be about Rs.450 per month and that of a geophysicist slightly less.

Average Salary of P.G. Geoscientists including those with doctorates.

	Geologists	Geophysicists
Below 30	335	365
30 - 39	555	465
40 - 49	885	1230
50 - 59	985	1250
All	450	415

The junior geophysicists appear to be getting better salaries than the junior geologists. In the age group 30 - 39 the geologists seem to get higher salaries at present than the geophysicists. At the higher level, the geoscientists, mostly with doctorates get better salaries than the average geologists. But their number is comparatively very small.

6. The extent of unemployment noticed in the National Register is not truly representative, but may give some indication. Seven persons with doctorates in geosciences from abroad are currently working in the Pool and 4 more are expected to join shortly. Pool Officers work under attachment to suitable organisation, but they have to find regular positions. The number of Indian qualified persons on the Live Register of the N.R. at present is 41, none of whom has a doctorate.

7. Our stock of working geologists is practically less than the annual out-turn in U.S.S.R. Yet, our geologists have to face great hardship in finding challenging and rewarding

APPENDIX-III.
S.C. dt. 4.7.70.

Enclosure I

assignments. A large number of research fellowships were offered to geoscientists towards the close of the Third Plan. Many of them have or are taking their doctorates. The pace of their utilisation in the expeditious exploitation of our natural resources is still considered by many knowledgeable persons as far from adequate or even satisfactory.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

The openings for the geologists and geophysicists are relatively scarce. The educational authorities in the last few years have been discussing about unemployment situation of the geoscientists.

Following are some of the suggestions that have been made by various agencies from time to time regarding solving the employment problem:

(1) Restricting students admission to Geological Courses.

(2) Evaluation of requirements (both R. & D. and organisational) of Geologists and Geophysicists during next five years in various institutions, mentioned above and in schemes like Operation Hard Rock, Operation Soft Rock and exploration projects etc.

(3) Provision of training facilities as paid apprentices or by award of research fellowships with a view to permanent atmosphere for building the gulf.

It is suggested that the National Committee may apply its mind to the problem carefully and, if possible, chalk out some course of action to be pursued.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee held on July 4, 1970 at 9.30 A.M. at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

....

PRESENT:

1. Shri Suraj Bhan ... Chairman
2. Dr. B.P. Apte.
3. Prof. R.N. Dogra.
4. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar.
5. Prof. V.V. John.
6. Shri Kirpal Singh Narang.
7. Dr. A.G. Pawar.
8. Dr. B.R. Seth.
9. Dr. K.L. Shrimali.
10. Dr. N.R. Tawde.
11. Dr. Amrik Singh ... Secretary

Before the meeting took up the agenda, the Chairman referred to the sad demise of Dr. H.V. Pataskar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Poona. The Committee observed silence in his memory for two minutes and passed the following resolution:

"This meeting places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Dr. H.V. Pataskar, who was a member of the Standing Committee during the years 1968-70. In his death, the Committee has lost a distinguished and useful colleague."

Resolved to send a copy of this resolution to the University of Poona and to his family.

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on February 5, 1970.

Confirmed.

2. To note that the Standing Committee as on 1st April 1970 is constituted as under:

1. Shri Suraj Bhan (President)
2. Dr. P.K. Kelkar.
3. Dr. A.G. Pawar.
4. Prof. R.N. Dogra.
5. Shri Kirpal Singh Narang.
6. Dr. A. Ramachandran.
7. Dr. N.R. Tawde.
8. Dr. K. Bhattacharya.
9. Dr. B.R. Seth.
10. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar
11. Prof. Umashankar Joshi.

12. Vice Chancellor, University of Lucknow.
13. Vice Chancellor, University of Madras.
14. Vice Chancellor, University of Saugar.
15. Vice Chancellor, University of Poona.

The composition of the Standing Committee was noted. The President informed the members that in exercise of the powers vested in him he had co-opted Dr. K.L. Shrimali and Prof. V.V. John on the Standing Committee for the year 1970-71. Both of them had agreed to accept the membership and he was happy to note that they were both also present at the meeting.

3. To report for confirmation, action taken by the Chairman on the following matters:-

i) Appointment on an ad-hoc basis of two L.D.Cs. in the Sports Division, one for a period of four months w.e.f. 9.3.70 and another for a period of two months w.e.f. 8.5.70 for meeting the extra load of work in connection with the NSO Scheme.

ii) Grant of extension of study leave on full pay for 8 days to Mrs. C.K. Arora w.e.f. 1.5.70 to 8.5.70 in continuation of leave sanctioned to her w.e.f. 16.7.69 to 30.4.70.

Confirmed.

4. To report the provisional membership of Haryana Agricultural University to the Inter-University Sports Board.

Noted.

5. To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees appointed to visit the following universities:-

1. Jammu
2. Kashmir
3. Sambalpur
4. Berhampur

Resolved that the reports of the Visiting Committees as given at Appendix-I, be accepted.

6. To record for confirmation that the President has nominated Prof. F.N. Dogra as the representative of Indian Universities on the Court and Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in place of Dr. P.K. Kelkar.

Recorded.

7. To approve the following temporary/ad hoc appointments made on the recommendation of the Selection Committee:-

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Pay (Basic)	Date of appointment
1.	Sh.Shyam Singh Negi	Lower Division Clerk	Rs.110/-p.m. in the grade of Rs.110-180	2.2.1970
2.	Sh.Gulshan Kumar Vig	- do -	- do -	2.2.1970
3.	Miss Usha Rani	- do -	- do -	2-2-1970
4.	Sh. Subodh Kumar Saxena	- do -	- do -	3.2.1970
5.	Sh. Baldev Kumar Chawla	- do -	- do -	9.3.1970

Resolved that the above appointments be approved.

8. To record for confirmation that the Provident Fund of IUB has been recognised w.e.f. 30.4.1968 and to approve the following consequential action:-

i) Merger of two separate bank accounts maintained in the State Bank of India in respect of the Provident Fund of members of the Sports Division and the Inter-University Board's Secretariat.

ii) Payment of Board's contribution at a uniform rate of 8½% of salary per month w.e.f. 30.4.1968.

iii) Appointment of three or more Trustees of the Provident Fund.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Provident Fund of the IUB had been recognised by the Income-Tax authorities with effect from 30.4.1968 and authorised

i) the merger of two separate P.F. accounts of the Sports Division and the Inter-University Board secretariat maintained in the State Bank of India, New Delhi.

ii) the payment of Board's contribution @ 8½% of salary per month retrospectively from 30.4.1968.

As to the Trustees of the Provident Fund, the Committee resolved to nominate the following:-

1. President, Inter-University Board ...Shri Suraj Bhan

2. Secretary, Inter-University Board ...Dr. Amrik Singh

3. Accounts Officer, Inter-University Board ...Shri T.S. Bhatia

9. To consider the question of appointment of observers to attend the Fifth General Conference of the International Association of Universities, Paris to be held at Montreal from 30 August to 5 September, 1970.

The President informed the Committee that on behalf of his University he would be attending the Fifth General Conference of the International Association of Universities at Montreal. In view of this fact, resolved that a separate observer need not be nominated.

It was also suggested that in terms of the constitution of I.A.U. the I.U.B. might become an Associate Member. The Secretary was authorised to make enquiries in this behalf and report at a subsequent meeting of the Standing Committee.

10. To report the position regarding Inter-University House.

As a result of discussion, the Committee felt that the first priority was with regard to the possession of the plot of land. The Secretary was instructed to make further enquiries in this regard and make all possible efforts to get possession of land as quickly as possible. The Committee also desired that a self-contained note giving the detailed position with regard to the construction, financing and such other matters regarding the Inter-University House be drawn up and circulated for information of the members.

In the course of discussion, the President informed the Committee of certain views expressed at the last annual meeting of the IUSB held at Chandigarh with regard to the transfer of Rs.30,000/- in the name of the IUSB to the Building Fund. According to some members, the decision had been taken by the Standing Committee without prior consultation with the IUSB. While appreciating the sentiment expressed at the IUSB meeting, the Standing Committee reaffirmed its earlier decision to invest this sum of money in the Building Fund and authorised the President to explain the position at the next annual meeting of the IUSB.

11. To consider the nomination of a representative of the IUB in place of Shri I.J. Patel, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University, on the following bodies:-

1. *Board of Agril. Education, Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the residue of the term ending 11.4.71.*

2. Central Advisory Board of Education for residue [illegible]

....5/

3. Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination for the residue of the term ending 15.12.1972.

Resolved to authorise the President to nominate a person on the Board of Agricultural Education of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the residue of the term ending 11.4.71.

Further resolved to nominate Prof. V.V. John on the Central Advisory Board of Education for the residue of the term ending 31.3.71 and Dr. A.G. Pawar on the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination for the residue of the term ending 15.12.1972.

12. To consider the nomination of two members of the Standing Committee on the Sports Talent Scholarship Committee.

Resolved that the following members be nominated on the Sports Talent Scholarship Committee for the year 1970-71:.

1. Dr. A.G. Pawar

2. Shri Kirpal Singh Narang.

13. To co-opt two members on the Standing Committee for a period of two years ending 31st March, 1972.

Resolved that the following members be co-opted on the Standing Committee for the years 1970-72:-

1. Shri D.P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar.

2. Dr. S.N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

14. To consider the question of the reconstitution of the Finance Committee.

Resolved that the Finance Committee be reconstituted as under:-

1. Chairman of the Standing Committee.

2. Prof. R.N. Dogra.

3. Prof. V.V. John.

15. To consider the question of the reconstitution of the Equivalence Committee.

Resolved that the Equivalence Committee be reconstituted as under:-

1. Chairman of the Standing Committee.

2. Prof. Umashankar Joshi.

3. Dr. N.R. Tandon.

6/

16 & 20. 16. To consider revival/continuation of the following posts with effect from Ist June, 1970:-

i) Two Professional Assistants in the grade of Rs.250 400.

ii) One Assistant(Sales) in the grade of Rs.210-530.

20. To consider the continuation of the post of Lower Division Clerk beyond 15.9.1970 sanctioned by the Standing Committee in connection with the Library projects.

Resolved that two Professional Assistants in the grade of Rs.250-400 and one Lower Division Clerk in the grade of Rs.110-180 be sanctioned on an ad-hoc basis for completing the library projects of the IUB.

The President was also authorised to sanction additional funds (honorarium for part-time professional people etc.), if necessary, to be utilised for meeting the contingent expenditure on the project.

Resolved further that a yearly report on the library projects and publications of the Board be placed before the Standing Committee for consideration.

Resolved that the post of one Assistant in the grade of Rs.210-530 be sanctioned with effect from Ist June, 1970 for looking after the promotion and organisation of the sales and related work of the publications of the Inter-University Board.

17. Inter-University Board - Staff matters.

The Committee considered the question of giving further extension to Shri T.S. Bhatia, Officer on Special Duty and decided that he be allowed to continue in his post till 31st March 1971 and in the meantime steps be taken to advertise the post of the Accounts Officer.

18. To consider the matter regarding State Vice-Chancellor organisations in some of the States.

In the course of discussion, it was stated by more than one member that the organisations of State Vice-Chancellors in most of the States functioned in an informal manner. Consequently it was not always feasible to collect information about matters discussed and decisions taken. If it was possible for the Secretary of the Board to collect such information as might be of use to universities and make it available to the members of the Board either directly or through the columns of the University News the same may be

19. To consider the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Indian National Science Academy for making suggestions in regard to job potentialities for post-graduate Geologists in India.

The Committee considered the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Indian National Science Academy and resolved to recommend to the universities that admission to geological courses may be restricted and the courses in Geology may be given job-orientation to facilitate the early employment of such graduates.

21. Under the heading any other business, the President informed the Committee about certain developments with regard to the Board's participation in the World University Games (Universiade) that are to be played at Turin (Italy) from August 26 to September 6, 1970. He referred to a circular that had been issued under his instructions by the secretariat to universities for ascertaining their opinion with regard to the participation of those who had passed out during the last three years (Appendix-II).

As a result of discussion, the Standing Committee resolved that the rules of the Universiade in this regard be followed.

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)
Secretary.

Sd/-
(Suraj Bhan)
Chairman.

New Delhi,
July 14, 1970.

APPENDIX-I.

S.C.5 dt.4.7.70

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR UNIVERSITIES

*****

A Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. S.S. Bhandarkar, Vice-Chancellor, Jiwaji University, Shri I.J. Patel, former Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University and Shri Anjni Kumar, Secretary, Inter-University Board, visited Jammu and Kashmir Universities from May 16 to 20, 1970. The Committee was given an opportunity of meeting the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Deans of Faculties, Principals of some Colleges and some Heads of the Post-graduate Departments of both universities. The Committee also visited some of the prominent colleges, libraries and post-graduate departments of these two universities. At Jammu the Committee visited the present campus of the university. At Srinagar, they went round Amar Singh Bagh where the 125-acre campus of the university is located.

The University of Jammu and Kashmir was founded in 1948 as an affiliating and examining body. In 1965 the post-graduate departments were opened both in Jammu and Srinagar. The University was later on organised on a federal basis and two divisions, one for the Jammu region and the other for the Kashmir region were formed. The executive powers relating to budget finances, planning, improvement of standards of teaching and examination were however retained with the central organisation. Each division had its own executive body for conducting the day-to-day administration and the academic bodies for initiating the academic programmes and policies. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor of each division was the chief executive and academic officer of the division while the Vice-Chancellor was the principal executive and head of the whole university.

The Jammu and Kashmir Commission of Enquiry headed by Dr.Gajendragadkar in March 1969 recommended the establishment of two separate universities for the Jammu and Kashmir regions. This recommendation was accepted by the State Government. A Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Trilochan Dutt was set up for working out the details of financial implications and other organisational and connected matters. The report of this Committee was submitted to the Government on July 7, 1969. The State Government on September 5, 1969 through an Ordinance established the two separate universities of Jammu and Kashmir for the two divisions of the territories of the State and the University of Jammu and Kashmir Act, 1965 was repealed. This Ordinance was later on revised by an Act of Legislature which received the assent of the Governor on 13th October, 1969.

The novel feature of the Act is the establishment of a compact University Council consisting of the following members:-

i) the Chancellor
ii) the Pro-Chancellor
iii) the Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned
iv) the Vice-Chancellor of the other University established under the provision of this Act;

v) the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, if any
vi) the Financial Adviser
vii) the Educational Adviser to the Government or the Officer designated by the Government to be incharge of Higher Education
viii) two Deans of the Faculties of the University concerned nominated by the Chancellor, by rotation
ix) one Principal of an affiliated constituent college of the University nominated by the Chancellor by rotation, and
x) two nominees of the Chancellor.

The Council is the supreme authority of the university and has the following powers:-

(a) to make Statutes under this Act and to amend and repeal the same in consultation with the Syndicate;
(b) to make Regulations in consultation with the Syndicate;
(c) to approve the financial estimates framed by the Syndicate of the university;
(d) to approve plans of development and expansion of the university;
(e) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual reports;
(f) save as otherwise provided in this Act, to appoint officers of the status of Joint Registrar, Deputy Librarian and above and teachers of the status of Readers and above and to define their duties;
(g) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes;
(h) to constitute committees for specific purposes and assign such duties to them as it deems fit;
(i) to delegate such of its powers to any officer or authority of the university as it may deem fit, provided that such delegation is made by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the University Council; and
(j) to exercise such other powers of the University as are not otherwise provided for in this Act and the Statutes and Regulations made thereunder.

The Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Faculties, the Boards of Studies and other bodies are constituted on the usual pattern.

In order to have academic coordination between the Universities of Jammu and Kashmir and to maintain the uniformity of standards, two Deans of Faculties and two members of the Syndicate of one university are the members of the Syndicate of the other university on reciprocal basis. All the Deans of Faculties of one university are also the members of the Academic Council of the other university. The Chancellor

or the Pro-Chancellor after consultation with the Vice-Chancellor of the two universities can effect inter-university transfers as well.

There is a provision in the Act of the Jammu and Kashmir Universities that the Chief Minister of the State is ex-officio Pro-Chancellor of the Universities. The Pro-Chancellor has also the authority to institute an inquiry and follow it up. The Inter-University Board, in the past, has not favoured such provisions in the Act because they may sometime lead to some inroads on university authonomy. The Committee discussed this question in length with the two Vice-Chancellors. They represent that they have not still experienced any such disability and in actual practice because the Chief Minister happens to be the Pro-Chancellor, the universities are in a much better position in getting financial facilities. Their experience also is that the authorities tend to act in the spirit of the constitution. Their another representation is that as almost all colleges are Government colleges and education even up to the post-graduate stage in the State is free, the universities have to depend upon the Government for their finances. Presumably for this reason, the Secretary to the Government, Department of Finance (or any other officer nominated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir) is ex-officio Financial Adviser to both the universities. He exercises general supervision over the funds of the universities and advises the universities on financial matters. The Financial Adviser is also ex-officio member of the University Council and Syndicate of both the universities. Because of those peculiar circumstances, they think that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is a very special one and it would not be in the interest of the universities if the Chief Minister was not associated with the universities directly in the capacity of the Pro-Chancellor. We agree that in view of this special situation, the Chief Minister's direct association may not be allowed to come in the way of the universities membership of the Board at least for some time to come. From the financial statement that the Committee saw, it realised that the universities are being liberally assisted by way of maintenance and developmental grants.

It is also provided in the Act that the universities cannot change the structure or pattern or medium of instruction without the prior approval of the State Government. This was discussed with the authorities and it is understood that the normal changes in syllabi or curricula are not affected by this provision. In actual practice, the universities are free and are not required to go to the Department. It is only if the structure or pattern of higher education is changed involving direct financial involvement in terms of staff etc. that the Government approval is necessary and this is quite understandable since they depend almost entirely upon the Government for their source of income.

The Committee had occasion to visit the Gulmarg Research Observatory. The members were impressed with the research facilities

available at this centre and would recommend effective coordination between the Observatory and the Universities. This could be secured by the post-graduate students of the university doing their research in the Observatory and the staff of the Observatory undertaking teaching and research in the post-graduate Science Departments of these universities.

In view of the very special circumstances prevailing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the educational pattern of the State, the Committee recommends that the two universities may be enrolled as members of the Inter-University Board.

Malik:

APPENDIX-I.

S.C. 5 dt. 4.7.70

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE ON THE BERHAMPUR AND SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITIES

A Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. R. Satyanarayan, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Dr. S. Misra, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University and Shri Anjni Kumar, Secretary, Inter-University Board, was appointed by the Chairman to report on the applications of Sambalpur and Berhampur Universities for membership of this Board. Dr. S. Misra could not join the other members of the Committee who visited these two universities from 8th to 11th May, 1970.

BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY

The Berhampur University was established on the 1st January, 1967. The territorial jurisdiction of the university extends over the districts of Ganjam, Koraput and Khondmals. The university is teaching and affiliating in character. There are 15 affiliated colleges and university has the post-graduate teaching departments of Political Science, History, Oriya, Labour and Social Welfare, Botany, Zoology and Physics. In addition to the university postgraduate departments, Kallikote College, Berhampur, has also post-graduate teaching in the subjects of Chemistry, Mathematics, English, Economics and Commerce.

As the campus of the university has not been developed so far, the university post-graduate departments are located in rented buildings inside the city forming an educational complex. The Central Library has 6378 volumes. The University Grants Commission has already sanctioned Rs.2.5 lacs for purchase of books. The university is proposing to have its own campus at Rangailunda situated at a distance of 9 kms. from Berhampur town and 5 kms. from Gopalpur on sea. A plot of 97.61 acres of land has been made available by the Government to the University for this purpose and steps are being taken to acquire further land by the Government. A sum of Rs.4.5 lacs has been placed at the disposal of the Collector, Ganjam, for paying compensation to the private land owners. Ultimately the university will have 295.38 acres of land for its development. The building programme has been divided into two phases. In the first phase, the Administrative Building, Science Block, Boys and Girls Hostels and Staff Quarters, will be taken up. The work has already commenced. During the second phase it is proposed to construct Humanities Block, Library Buildings, extra Staff Quarters for the teaching and non-teaching staff and other ancillary buildings. The university has six faculties viz. Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Medicine and Education.

The Visiting Committee met the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Deans of various faculties, some Heads of university departments and the Principal of Khallikote College and discussed the problem facing the university.

APPENDIX-I
S.C.S dt. 4.7.70

SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY

The Sambalpur University exercises territorial jurisdiction over the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sundergarh and the Athmallik Sub-division of Dhenkanal and Boudh Sub-division of Phulbani. Some of these districts are the most backward regions of the country and the population consists of 60% to 80% of Adivasis whose standard of living is rated as the lowest in the country. There are 25 colleges out of which 6 are professional colleges. Only one college conducts Post-graduate teaching. The university has two constituent colleges, the University College of Engineering, Burla and the L.R. Law College. At present Post-graduate teaching is conducted by the university in English, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biological Sciences Political Science and Oriya. The University has the Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Law, Education and Medicine. The university proposes to have departments of Applied Zoology, Industrial & Business Administration, Applied Physics and Applied Chemistry, Forestry and Agriculture to provide trained manpower for a more rational utilisation of the resources of this area.

Two sites, one measuring 627 acres at Burla and the other measuring 1050 acres at Katapali near Burla have been located for the future development for the university campus of which 453 acres have already been handed over to the university. The State Government has also sanctioned a sum of Rs.10 lacs for the construction work in the first phase. It is estimated that the Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics Biology blocks would cost about Rs.12.5 lacs and the Humanities and th Library blocks would cost another 10 lacs. The Hostels and Staff Quart would cost about Rs.11.2 lacs. Besides this the State Government has agreed to pay a block grant of Rs.20 lacs per year and the University Grants Commission is also going to finance the development programme of the university liberally.

The Visiting Committee had the opportunity of discussing the various problems of the university with the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Deans of some of the Faculties, local members of the Senate and heads of university departments.

During the discussions the members of the Committee were informed how the two universities of Sambalpur and Berhampur were established on Ist January, 1967 by an Act of the State Legislature. The two universities are modelled on the pattern of the Utkal Universit In both the universities the Vice-Chancellor is a whole-time officer of the university and is appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by a Committee from amongst two persons who are not members of the Committee.

This Committee consists of three members, one of whom shall be elected by the Senate and one shall be nominated by the Chancellor out of whom one shall be appointed by the Chancellor to be its Chairman. The term of the office of the Vice-Chancellor is five

years and he is eligible for re-appointment.

The Senate, Syndicate, Academic Council and Faculties are the principal bodies of the universities and have been constituted according to usual university pattern.

The Committee was given to understand that the teachers of the universities are appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendations of a Committee consisting of (a) the Vice-Chancellor, (b) the Director of Public Instruction, (c) three experts selected by the Syndicate, (d) one member to be elected by the Syndicate from amongst the remaining members thereof. The Committee noted that the respective Deans of Faculties and the Heads of the Departments were not represented on this Committee for selecting the teachers of the universities. Their association with the selection of teachers would enable the Committee to have the benefit of advice of two members of the academic community who would be subsequently very closely connected with the work of the faculty members in their departments. The Committee was of the opinion that their association in some form or the other may be considered by the universities.

On the whole the Committee was satisfied that these universities have received a good start through adequate financial help from the State Government and would be growing and developing in course of time. The Committee was of the opinion that the two universities may be accepted as the members of the Board.

'Malik'

APPENDIX-VI.
S.C. dt. [illegible].7.70

INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

GRAMS: "UNIBOARD"
PHONE: 276602

U R G E N T

Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi-1.

No.S/29/70-71/1706-88,

June 12, 1970.

The Sports Officers,
Member Universities/Institutes.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing today to seek your guidance in respect of an important matter which has arisen in consequence of a letter received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services a few days ago. The relevant portion of that letter is reproduced below :-

> "Considering that students who left the Universities upto three years back and were below the age of 29 years, were also eligible for participation in the Universiade, the Committee decided to advise the Inter-University Sports Board to invite to the selection trials such non-students also, who were eligible under the above category, to compete with the University boys and girls. The Committee felt that all possible efforts should be made to select the best available athletes in the country who satisfied the general conditions laid down for participation in the Universiade."

The Sports Committee of the IUB considered this matter twice, once on 12th October, 1969 and then on 16th April 1970. At the first meeting, it was decided as follows:-

> *"Resolved also that the eligibility rules as laid down by the FISU for selection be followed in selecting the Indian contingent...."*

In terms of the rules of eligibility laid down by the FISU, students from 17 years of age to 29 years of age as also those who had passed out within the last three years (August 1970 to be the base for this purpose), were to be included. Another category of eligibility under the rules was the category of employed students.

When at a subsequent meeting dated 16th April 1970 the matter was reconsidered, it was felt that there would be administrative as well as financial difficulties with regard to former students. Accordingly, the Committee resolved as under:-

> "The Committee reconsidered their earlier decision regarding the eligibility of former students for the participation in

.....2/

APPENDIX-II.
S.C. dt.4.7.70

the Universiade and resolved that such category of students be not considered eligible for selection of the Indian universities' contingent. Resolved further that names of those students alone be considered who are likely to join a university during the academic session 1970-71."

Now that the matter has been reopened by the Ministry of Education, the Chairman of the Board feels that before he takes a final decision in the matter he would like to have the opinion of the members of the IUSB. You are therefore requested to inform the Assistant Secretary (Sports) within ten days from today how this matter should be resolved. In order to help you to make up your mind, arguments for and against are given as below:-

For:

(a) The Ministry of Education have agreed to pay for the air passage of all those participating on a hundred per cent basis. Normally they agree only to 50% of the air passage.

(b) Almost all other countries participating in the Universiade are likely to take advantage of this rule. For India not to take advantage of it would be to put herself at a disadvantage. In terms of national interest therefore, if IUSB is to participate it should do its best.

(c) In terms of the norms laid down for athletics, not more than one or two athletes from amongst the universities are likely to qualify for inclusion in the team unless the category of former students is included. This number looks unusually small.

Against:

(a) Ex-students, if included, would not be under our administrative discipline and sometimes problems can arise.

(b) Expenses other than the air fare of participants would not be available from the Ministry of Education. Consequently it would be necessary to ask State Sports Councils or other agencies to meet this type of expenditure. IUSB funds are not adequate for this purpose.

(c) There might also be some difficulty with regard to identifying such students. Not many of them keep in touch with their former universities; nor would the universities probably be eager to sponsor them.

The Chairman would take a decision in the matter only after he has heard from you. As suggested above, you are kindly requested to respond within ten days from today.

Yours faithfully

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE: INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE,
40, LODI ESTATE,
NEW DELHI-3.

DATE OF MEETING : OCTOBER 5, 1970

TIME: 3.00 P.M.

A G E N D A

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on the 4th July 1970.

(Already circulated)

2. Matters arising out of the last meeting:

   i) Associate membership of the International Association of Universities.

   ii) Position regarding the Inter-University House.

3. To note that Shri C.L. Pandey, Vice-Chancellor, Ravishankar University has become a member of the Standing Committee in place of Dr. K. Bhattacharya.

4. *To report the provisional membership of the following* Universities/Institutes to the Inter-University Sports Board:

   i) Guru Nanak University, Amritsar
   ii) Bhopal University, Bhopal
   iii) Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

5. To report for confirmation, action taken by the Chairman, on the following matters:

   i) Appointment of Shri G.C. Vyas, Assistant w.e.f. 4.8.70 on a purely temporary basis against the regular post vacated by Shri N.R. Patnaik.

   ii) Extension of the tenure of Shri Harnam Singh, L.D.C. in the Sports Division for a further period of two months w.e.f. 24.9.1970 in connection with the additional work relating to NSC Schemes.

   iii) Extension of the tenure of Shri Bal Krishan Chawla, L.D.C. for a further period of two months w.e.f. 8.9.70 against the leave vacancy of Shri K. Sivaram, Assistant.

6. To consider the question of admission of the Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar to full membership of the Board.

[Note:- Note enclosed - Appendix-I.]

7. To consider the following resolution adopted at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference of the State Universities, U.P. held at Agra University on 29th and 30th June, 1970:

> "The Conference resolved that it be recommended to the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon that the Deemed Universities be admitted as full members to the Board and not as associate members."
>
> (Agra University)

[Note:- Note enclosed - Appendix-II.]

8. To consider letter No.Acad II-AU-70/27153 dated the 16th July 1970 from the Registrar, Punjab Agricultural University regarding the formation of Association of Agricultural Universities.

(Copy enclosed - Appendix-III)

9. To consider the question of subscription for membership of the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

(The President will present a report on the subject at the meeting itself.)

10. To consider letter dated the 28th July 1970 from Dr. N.R. Tawde regarding autonomy of Universities.

(Copy enclosed - Appendix-IV)

11. To report on the information services on student research proposed to be developed by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

[Note:- Note enclosed - Appendix- V]

12. To consider the following additions in the Office Manual:

i) Seven members shall constitute the quorum for a meeting of the Standing Committee.

ii) Cash received during the day by the Cash Clerk/ Accountant or any other person authorised to do so (except postage imprest) shall invariably be deposited in the bank within 24 working hours except where the specific approval of the competent authority has been obtained to the contrary.

iii) Every application for leave, on medical grounds, of more than ten days shall be accompanied by a medical certificate if otherwise not exempted by the authority competent to sanction such leave. The submission of such a certificate shall not itself confer upon the employee any right to leave unless sanctioned by the said authority. The said authority may at its discretion secure a second medical opinion and decide the case on its merits.

iv) An employee of the Board who remains absent after the end of his leave, the period of such overstayal shall, unless the leave is extended by the competent authority, be treated as half-pay leave to the extent such leave is due and as extraordinary leave to the extent the period of half-pay leave falls short of the period of overstayal. The employee is not entitled to leave salary during such overstayal not covered by an extension to leave by the competent authority.

The employee who remains absent without leave shall render himself liable to disciplinary action, including termination of services.

13. To consider the following office matters:

i) Applicability of Government rules where our rules have not been framed.

ii) Appointment of a Medical Consultant.

14. To note that a Joint Meeting with the U.G.C. has been fixed for 10.30 A.M. on 6th October 1970.

15. To consider the recommendations of the Finance Committee meetings held/to be held on the 30th July and 5th October 1970.

(Copy of the minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held on the 30th July 1970 is enclosed - Appendix-VI)

16. To consider the recommendations of the Equivalence Committee meeting to be held on the 5th October 1970.

(These will be placed on the table at the time of the meeting)

17. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

APPENDIX-I.
S.C. dt. 5.10.70.

[Note:- The Gujarat Ayurved University with headquarters at Jamnagar in Gujarat was created by an Act of the State Legislature (The Gujarat Ayurved University Act, 1965). The University has been functioning for nearly four years.

The following are some of the provisions in the Gujarat Ayurved University Act, 1965.

1. It does not seem to be multi-faculty university inasmuch as the preamble to the Act states as follows:-

> "An Act to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Gujarat to be known as the Gujarat Ayurved University for the purpose of ensuring efficient and systematic instruction, (teaching, training, and research) in the Ayurvedic system of medicine."

2 Further Section 2(4) reads as follows:-

> "Ayurvedic system of medicine" means the Ashtang Ayurvedic system of medicine including Nisargopachar system whether supplemented or not by such modern advances as are consistent with the fundamental principles of Ayurved and as the University may from time to time determine".

2. The jurisdiction of the University extends over the entire State in the matter of associating institutions teaching ayurvedic system of medicine. Besides any Ayurvedic institution situated outside the State of Gujarat may, subject to conditions and restrictions as the University and the State Government may think fit to impose, be admitted to the privileges of this University. (Section 5).

3. The usual Section regarding non-discrimination on grounds of sex, race, creed, class, place of birth, religious belief or political or other opinion is found in the Act. (Section 6).

4. The Chancellor has a right to cause an inspection to be made of the University, its buildings, etc. Besides the State Government may also, whenever it deems fit, cause a like inspection or enquiry to be made. (Section 7).

5. The State Government is vested with the powers of appointing such persons as it thinks fit to be the Chancellor of the University who holds the office for a period of 5 years. (Section 9).

APPENDIX-I.
S.C. dt. 5.10.70.

6. Likewise, the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the State Government. His term of office extends to 3 years and is eligible for being appointed for a further term of 3 years. (Section 10).

7. The Senate of the University comprises ex-officio members like the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of University Departments, Principals of affiliated colleges, etc. and among the category of ordinary members is included 7 members to be nominated by the State Government. Two of such nominees of the State Government shall be persons recommended by the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development of the Government of India.

8. In the Syndicate, representation is given to the Principals and the teachers.

9. Detailed procedures regarding affiliation, recognition, etc. are found in the Act. It is found that the final authority for grant of affiliation rests with the State Government.

10. The annual accounts of the University are to be prepared under the direction of the Syndicate and are to be submitted to the State Government for audit. (Section 43). 7

APPENDIX-II.
S.C. dt. 5.10.70.

[Note:- There are three types of membership of the Board. These are:

Provisional Membership: Any statutory university or other institution deemed to be university may apply and become a member of the Board on a provisional basis for a period of upto 3 years in the first instance.

Full Members: To become a full member, a statutory university should satisfy the following criteria:

(i) In broad principles they must comply with the well-known standards of universities as centres of learning for various faculties.

(ii) They must have a number of faculties in the universities.

(iii) They must adopt a policy of open door admission to all, irrespective of caste, creed and nationality.

(iv) The Act, Statutes etc. of the Universities must be in conformity with the general principles governing universities both in regard to administration and maintenance of standards, and the autonomy for academic purposes.

Associate Membership: Institutions deemed to be universities under section 3 of U.G.C. Act, 1956 may be accepted as Associate Members.]

APPENDIX-III.
S.C. dt.5.10.70.

No.Acad-II AU-70/27153

From

The Registrar,
Punjab Agricultural University,
Ludhiana.

To

The Secretary,
Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon,
Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi-1.

Dated Ludhiana, the 16th July, 1970.

Subject: Membership of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No.Ac-1-2/70-71/313-388, dated 3rd April, 1970, regarding the payment of annual contribution for the year 1970-71.

In view of the fact that the Agricultural Universities in India have formed their own Association, I regret to inform you that we have decided to discontinue the membership of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon. Annual contribution for the year 1970-71 is, therefore, not being sent.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(R.D. Joshi)
Registrar
Punjab Agricultural University.

APPENDIX-IV.
S.C. dt. 5.10.70.

Copy of letter dated 28th July, 1970 from Dr. N.K. Tawde, Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University, Aurangabad to Dr. Amrik Singh, Secretary, Inter-University Board, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-1.

.....

"I am enclosing herewith extract of a very interesting and yet disturbing piece of news for the universities.

If what is stated in the news is correct, it means an onslaught on the autonomy of the universities. It is the function of the universities themselves to make statutes regarding the constitution and function of students unions of universities and of their constituent and affiliated Colleges. The latest Uttar Pradesh Government Ordinance takes this power upon itself. This is a new phase and I am afraid it will create a constant rub between student body and Universities and the Colleges and affect the discipline. I wonder whether this issue be considered by the I.U.B."

U.P. ORDINANCE ON STUDENT UNIONS.

LUCKNOW, July 13. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. B.Gopala Reddi, yesterday promulgated the U.P. Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, authorising the State Government to make statutes relating to the constitution and functions of student unions of the Universities of Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, Gorakhpur, Kanpur and Meerut and Varanasi Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya and their constituent of affiliated or associated colleges if any.

The ordinance authorises the State Government to make these statutes for a period of two years and directs that the statutes would not be made, amended, repealed or added by any university without prior approval of the State Government.

Ref:- THE HINDU, Tuesday, July 14, 1970. pp.12.

APPENDIX-V.
S.C. dt. 5.10.70.

[Note:- This project of the Council inter-alia includes

1) collection of information regarding doctorate degrees awarded by Indian universities in the field of social sciences; and

2) collection of information regarding students registered for doctoral degrees in the field of social sciences in the Indian universities.

Since both these facets of the Council's programme on student research were covered by the projects that the Board had undertaken right from the years 1930 and 1934 respectively, the Secretary immediately got in touch with the Council to emphasise that it will only duplicate the work being done by the I.U.B. and a better course for the I.C.S.S.R. would have been to have been to have taken up the matter with this Board and worked out an arrangement whereby the volume dealing with the social sciences could have been expedited. A series of discussions followed and the latest communication dated 26th August, 1970 from the Secretary of the Council to the Secretary states inter-alia, I.C.S.S.R. would, however, be happy to collaborate with the I.U.B. in this matter and to bring out its publications relating to student research as joint publications by the I.C.S.S.R. and the I.U.B. But the exact form and nature of this collaboration between the I.C.S.S.R. and I.U.B. is yet to be worked out.]

APPENDIX-VI.
S.C. dt. 5.10.70.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on Thursday, July 30, 1970 at 3.30 P.M. at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

PRESENT:

1. Shri Suraj Bhan ... (in the chair)
2. Prof. R.N. Dogra
3. Prof. V.V. John
4. Dr. Amrik Singh ... Secretary

1. To confirm the minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held on the 5th February, 1970.

(already circulated)

Confirmed.

2. To consider further developments regarding the Inter-University House with special reference to the following heads:

(i) Norms of accommodation.
(ii) Programme of construction - Immediate and long-range.
(iii) Appointment of Architect.
(iv) Funds.

The President informed the Committee that the situation with regard to the availability of the site was more hopeful than it looked in the beginning of the month. He had himself written to the Minister for Works and Housing and was scheduled to see him on the following day in this connection.

In view of these developments, the Committee was of the view that soon after the site becomes available attempts should be made to put up the entire building up to the permissible height. This was necessary not only because the office needed additional space and the members of the IUB would welcome some local facilities but also because the cost of construction was increasing every day.

APPENDIX-VI.
S.C. dt.5.10.70.

It did not appear necessary to the Committee therefore to go into the question of the norms of accommodation at this stage. The important thing was to put up the building as soon as possible.

Regarding availability of funds, it was clear to the Committee that some additional funds would have to be raised. A number of suggestions with regard to the likely sources were made but it was resolved to defer this question till the next meeting.

As to the appointment of an architect, the Committee felt that the project was not big enough to attract leading architects. As a result of discussion, the Committee asked Prof. P.N. Dogra to consult the Chairman of the Association of Architects and make some suggestions to the Committee at its next meeting.

3. To reconsider the decision regarding the discount schedule for the distribution of Board's publications and its applicability to assorted titles.

On the basis of the note submitted by the office, the Committee resolved to amend its earlier resolution and accepted the proposal that the schedule of rates now in force be applied to 'Assorted Titles' as well.

4.(a) To report the progress in the negotiations with the Ministry of Education & Youth Services regarding staff structure and other related expenditures in respect of the NSO programmes entrusted to IUB.

(b) To consider the desirability of the merger of IUB and Sports Board's accounts from the Ist April, 1971.

(a) The Secretary reported that as a result of a meeting on June 27, 1970, the Ministry of Education had agreed to the following staff structure and related expenses for the NSO programmes that the IUSB was handling :

One Officer in the Reader's scale Rs.700-1250.

One Stenographer in the scale Rs.210-450.

APPENDIX-VI.
S.C. dt. 5.10.70.

One Office Incharge in the scale
Rs.350-25-650.

Two Assistants in the scale
Rs.210-530.

One L.D.C. in the scale
Rs.110-180.

One Peon in the scale
Rs.70-1-85.

TA/DA of the senior officer to visit universities camp sites etc. Rs.5,000/-

Contingencies: Rs.2,000/- per year.

Resolved to accept the proposal.

(b) Withdrawn.

5. To consider the question of the implementation of the proposal to hold a seminar on Examinations in December 1970/January 1971 for which a grant of Rs.25,000/- is likely to be made available by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

Resolved to approve the proposal to hold a seminar on Examinations, as suggested.

6. To record for confirmation the payment of following washing allowance admissible to class III and class IV staff w.e.f. Ist August, 1969:

(i)	Staff Car Driver	-	Rs.2.50 per month
(ii)	Class IV Staff	-	Rs.2.00 per month

Recorded

7. To consider the question of writing off an amount of Rs.67.50 in respect of the cost of the book "Literacy in Traditional Societies" retained by a reviewer who contributed a review article in the University News.

Resolved to write off the amount in question.

8. Staff Matters.

Resolved to consider the matters at the next meeting of the Finance Committee.

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)
Secretary

Sd/-
(Suraj Bhan)
Chairman.

New Delhi.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE: INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE,
40, LODI ESTATE,
NEW DELHI-3.

DATE OF MEETING: OCTOBER 5, 1970

TIME: 3.00 P.M.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

17. To reconsider the following resolution of the Sports Committee passed at its meeting held on the 16th December 1968:

> "In view of the increasing importance of sports in university life and greater resources that are likely to be made available, it was felt that the Universities should, as far as possible, nominate such representatives to the IUSB as are concerned with policy making at the University level."

[Note:- The above resolution of the Sports Committee was approved by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on 17th December, 1968. The approval of the Standing Committee with regard to the above resolution was also endorsed by the IUB at its annual meeting held at Vallabh Vidyanagar in January, 1969.

In compliance with the above resolution, the universities were requested to nominate, as far as possible, such representatives to the IUSB as are concerned with policy making at the university level. When the above resolution was implemented, certain University Physical Directors desired that this resolution be modified and that the Director of Physical Education/Sports Officer should be nominated from the universities as representatives to the Inter-University Sports Board.

In view of this, the resolution is again reported to the Standing Committee for reconsideration. In this connection, the University of Madras has suggested that the resolution may be amended to the extent that instead of asking the universities to nominate persons concerned with the policy making at the university level, the universities may nominate such representatives to the IUSB as are most responsible at the University level.]

18. To fix the date for the 46th Annual Meeting of the Board.

19. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

INTER -UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

AGENDA & WORKING PAPERS

OF

THE MEETING OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE

AT

NEW DELHI
(6TH OCTOBER, 1969)

MEETING OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE OF
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE : IUB OFFICE
ROUSE AVENUE
NEW DELHI-1.

DATE : OCTOBER 6, 1969

TIME : 4.00 P.M.

AGENDA

Sl.No.	Items	Page	Appendix
1.	Confirmation of the minutes of the Equivalence Committee meeting held on April 21, 1969.	1	
2.	Further consideration of the 'Note on Physical Education in Indian Universities'.	1	I and II
3.	Recognition of IAF Educational Test conducted by the Directorate of Education, Air Headquarters, New Delhi, as equivalent to Higher Secondary/ Pre-University Examination.	1	III
4.	Recognition of the Secondary General Certificate Course (Tawjiheah) conducted by the Education Department, Government of Bahrain as equivalent to the Pre-University examination of an Indian University.	1	
5.	Recognition of the Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Community School, Tehran(Iran) for purposes of admission to higher courses in Indian Universities.	2	
6.	Recognition of Higher School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate conducted in collaboration with the University of Singapore and the University of Malaysia.	2	
7.	Recognition of Malaysia Certificate of Education Examination of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Malaysia.	3	
8.	Equivalence of M.Ed.Degree of Columbia University, USA and M.A. & Ph.D. degrees awarded by the Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, USA.	3	
9.	Recognition of the National Diploma in Commerce conducted by the All-India Council for Technical Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India, as equivalent to the B.Com. degree of an Indian University for purposes of higher studies.	4	IV

Sl.No.	Items	Page	Appendix
10.	Recognition of the 3-year diploma course of teacher education in Industrial Craft conducted by the Regional College of Education, Ajmer (University of Rajasthan) for purposes of higher studies and employment.	6	
11.	Recognition of Diploma in Agriculture awarded by the Vocational Agriculture School, Afghanistan as equivalent to the Indian High School or Higher Secondary Examination for purposes of admission of Afghan students to the B.Sc.(Agri.) course of an Indian University.	6	
12.	Recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the various faculties of Kabul University, Kabul (Afghanistan) for purposes of higher studies in Indian Universities.	7	
13.	To consider the question of equivalence of the Master's degree in Biology of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Canada to equivalent to the M.Sc. degree in Biology of an Indian University.	8	
14.	To consider the question of equivalence of the Master of Public Administration degree awarded by the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, Netherlands.	9	
15.	Any other item with the permission of the Chair.	10	

PKM:

MEETING OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE OF
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE : IUB OFFICE
ROUSE AVENUE
NEW DELHI-1.

DATE : 6TH OCTOBER, 1969

TIME : 4.00 P.M.

WORKING PAPERS

1. Confirmation of the minutes of the Equivalence Committee meeting held on April 21, 1969.

(Already circulated)

2. Further consideration of the 'Note on Physical Education in Indian Universities'.

Note:- The Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board at its meeting held on December 17, 1968, considered a Note on Physical Education (Appendix-I) and the opinion expressed by the Expert Committee members and resolved as under:-

"While deferring consideration of other issues for the present, the Committee resolved that the Master's Degree in Physical Education be awarded after five years of institutional study and not after 4 years and that it might be suggested to the concerned university to take appropriate steps in this regard."

This resolution was circulated to the various universities for their information.

The Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala has sought clarification whether the resolution passed by the Board implies that the Diploma holders can be admitted to one year M.Ed. (Phy.Ed.) while the BPE degree holders cannot be admitted to the one year M.Ed. (Phy.Ed.) Course. The clarification sought has been approved.

Dr. B.L. Gupta of the University of Panjab, who was also a member of the Expert Committee has suggested that in the M.P.E. courses, more emphasis should be laid on practicals and feels that the Board may take up the question of rationalising the Bachelor's degree course in Physical Education.

These letters are enclosed at Appendix-II

3. Recognition of IAF Educational Test conducted by the Directorate of Education, Air Headquarters, New Delhi as equivalent to Higher Secondary/Pre-University examination.

(Air Headquarters, New Delhi)

Note:- The Air Headquarters have requested vide letter No. Air/HQ/19204/2/ED dated December 27, 1968 that the IAF Educational Test conducted by them for promotion of the Airmen to the rank of Corporal be recognised as equivalent to Higher Secondary/Pre-University Examination of statutory Boards/Universities. A copy of the note received from the Air Headquarters is enclosed at Appendix-III

4. Recognition of the Secondary General Certificate Course (Tawjiheah) conducted by the Education Department, Government of Bahrain as equivalent to the Pre-University examination of an Indian University.

(Osmania University)

/Note:- The Secondary General Certificate Course conducted by the Education Department, Govt. of Bahrain is of 11 years' duration. A student is to put in a regular course of study for 6 years at primary, 2 years at the Intermediate and 3 years at the secondary level. The course is considered as equivalent to the Certificate given by the Government of United Arab Republic. The following are the subjects of study for the Secondary General Certificate Examination: Islamic Religion, Arabic Language, English Language & Translation, Mathematics, Natural History (Zoology, Botany & Geology), Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Sociology, Economics, Philosophy, Cultural Studies, Art, Physical Education, Domestic Science, Library.

Candidates have to secure 50% in Arabic and Religion and 40% in other subjects to pass the examination. Question papers are set and answer books are examined by teachers in U.A.R. Results of the examinations are announced in Bahrain by the Education Department. Bahrain Secondary School Certificate holders are eligible to seek admission in universities of the Arab World (including the American University of Beirut and most universities of the world./

5. Recognition of the Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Community School, Tehran(Iran) for purposes of admission to higher courses in Indian Universities.

/Note:- The Community School of Tehran(Iran) is sponsored by the Commission of Ecumenical Mission and Relations of the United Presbyterian Church in USA. The above certificate awarded by the school is recognised by the Ministry of Education, Iran. The span of Secondary education in Iran is 12 years (6 years of primary education and 6 years of secondary education). Students of this school have enrolled themselves in the various universities and colleges in France, Lebanon, Canada, U.S.A. The Secondary curriculum of the school is basically similar to that of an American High School. The students have to offer 17 major units (19 for students of Iranian nationality) and 6 minor units. Major and minor subjects are given below:-

Major Subjects:(a) English - 4 units; (b) Mathematics - 2 units; (c) History - 3 units; (d) Science - 2 units; (e) Foreign Language (French, German) - 2 units; (f) Elective - 4 units.

Minor Subjects:(a) Religion - 2 units; (b) Physical Education - 2 units; (c) Electives (chosen from Music, Arts, Drama, Creative Writing, Journalism and Typing) - 2 units./

6. Recognition of Higher School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate conducted in collaboration with the University of Singapore and the University of Malaysia.

(Sri Venkateswara University)

Note:- The Higher School Certificate in Malaysia is awarded after two years' study subsequent to the passing of the Malaysia Certificate of Education. It represents 13 years of school education.

The G.C.E. (Advanced Level) examination conducted by the Boards/Universities in U.K. has already been recognised by the Board as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination/Ist Year of the 3-year degree course. It may be pointed out that the Higher School Certificate has been prescribed as a minimum qualification for admission to the Bachelor's degree course(3 years) of the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

7. Recognition of Malaysia Certificate of Education Examination of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Malaysia.

(Sri Venkateswara University)

/Note:- The Malaysia Certificate of Education is awarded by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia after 11 years of schooling. It broadly conforms to the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary Level. The Board has already recognised the G.C.E.(Ordinary Level) as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination in India._/

8. Equivalence of M.Ed. Degree of Columbia University, USA and M.A. & Ph.D. degrees awarded by the Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, USA.

/Note:- The request for recognition of these degrees has come from an Indian national who is currently studying in the U.S.A. for the M.Ed. degree course and who plans to return to India very soon to take up a teaching assignment.

The requirements of the various American degrees are given below:-

M.Ed.

The Columbia University is one of the accredited institutions of higher education in USA.

Persons with necessary personal, professional and academic qualification holding a 'Baccalaureate' degree approved by the Teacher's College (of the Columbia University) or an acceptable equivalent for students outside the U.S.A. may be admitted to the program.

It represents roughly two years of study.

The M.Ed. degree is offered in the departments of Philosophy and Social Sciences, Psychology and Nursing Education.

The fields of specialisation are : Speech Pathology and Audiology; Educl. Admn.; Higher and Adult Education; Curriculum and Teaching; Guidance and Student personnel Admn; Special Admn- Social Studies; Business Education: Home and Family Life; Languages

and Literature: Speech and Theatre Arts; Music and Music Education; Art and Education; Health Education; Physical Education and Recreation; Mathematical Education; Science Education- Nursing Education; Nursing Services; Interdepartmental Program of Study.

M.A.

Boston College, Chestunut Hill, Massachusetts is one of the accredited institutions of higher education in U.S.A.

Candidates for Master's degree must be graduates of an approved college and their grades should be above the average especially in the area of concentration. They must have also studied the pre-requisite courses prescribed by the appropriate graduate department.

A minimum of 30 credits is required for the Master's degree. The candidate has the option of writing a thesis for 6 credit and taking 24 credits of course work or taking 30 credits of course work without thesis.

Subjects studied by the candidate for the Master's degree in Economics are : Models in Economic History; Readings and Research; Micro Economics; Macro Economics; Statistics; Money & Banking; Economic Theory - Micro Economics; Economic Theory - Macro Economics; Advanced Statistics; Economic Development Seminar- Doctoral Seminar.

Ph.D.

Candidates for the degree must hold a Master's degree. The degree is conferred only in recognition of proficiency in advanced scholastic achievements. " While the basic requirements for the doctor's degree may be defined, it must be emphasised that the degree is not granted for the routine fulfilment of certain regulations nor for the successful completion of a given number of courses but only for distinctive attainment in a special field of concentration and for a demonstrated ability to modify or enlarge a significant subject in a thesis based upon original research and conspicuous for its scholarship. For these reasons the subsequent requirements are to be considered minimal and may be modified by the Dean or Chairman as the circumstances warrant."

The title of the thesis of the candidate was "Some aspects of capital formation and its financing in the Indian Economy."

Other subjects studied by the candidate are : Thesis Seminar; Mathematical Economics; Theory of International Trade; Economic Development- Soviet- Economic System; Thesis Seminar; Fiscal Policy- Labour in Economic Development; International Finance; History of Economic Analysis; Doctoral Seminar- Maths. for Economics; Industrial Organization; Doctoral Seminar; Econometrics.

9. Recognition of the National Diploma in Commerce conducted by the All-India Council for Technical Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India, as equivalent to the B.Com. degree of an Indian University for purposes of higher studies.

(M.S. University of Baroda &
Sardar Patel University

Note:- The National Diploma Course in Commerce was introduced in 1948 by the All India Council for Technical Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi. The course was conducted in various affiliated institutions at Delhi, Quilon, Calcutta, Patna, Alleppey, Trivandrum and Bombay while the examination was conducted by the Council.

The minimum admission requirement for the course was a pass in the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent.

The duration of the course was 4 years which consisted of three years of full-time study in affiliated institutions and 12 months of practical training in approved commercial and industrial organisations or Government Departments. Provision also existed for exemption of this practical training in the case of candidates who were in service and had acquired relevant experience. The prospectus of the National Diploma Course in Commerce is enclosed at Appendix IV.

On the recommendations of the Special Committee for Commerce Education (Rao Committee) the course has been abolished and admission to the course has been stopped with effect from 1965-66.

The Universities of Aligarh, Calcutta, Kerala and Osmania have recognised the National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to their B.Com. degree for purpose of admission to the M.Com. course. Delhi and Agra Universities do not recognise this course as equivalent to their B.Com. courses.

The Board at its 29th annual meeting held at Mysore on 21st December, 1953 considered the general question of recognition of diplomas awarded by Non-University Institutions as equivalent to University degrees for purposes of postgraduate study and research in Universities. The resolution adopted by the Board thereon is reproduced below:

"The Board agrees with the following recommendation of the Standing Committee in this regard, and is of opinion that it is not possible to grant admission to all those possessing certificates, etc

The Inter-University Board is of opinion that ordinarily non-University diplomas cannot be recognised as equivalent to University degrees, but it feels that, in the case of those who hold non-University professional qualifications of a high class, the universities concerned may waive a strict compliance with the regulations and admit such candidates to pursue courses of study for higher degrees in the universities, if satisfied of their capacity."

10. **Recognition of 3-year diploma course of teacher education in Industrial Craft conducted by the Regional College of Education, Ajmer (University of Rajasthan) for purposes of higher studies and employment.**

(Ministry of Education).

Note:- The Board at its 43rd annual meeting held at Jaipur on 10/11th February, 1968 recognised the B.Ed., B.Tech.Ed. and B.Sc.B.Ed. degrees of the University of Rajasthan as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of an Indian University for purposes of higher studies and for employment. The recognition of the diploma course was however not considered.

The Ministry of Education (vide letter of Assistant Educational Adviser enclosed at Appendix V) have enquired the position of recognition in respect of the diploma course.

The University of Rajasthan besides conducting a 2-year B.Ed. craft degree course also conducts a 3-year diploma course in Industrial Craft, at the Regional College of Education, Ajmer. The minimum requirement for admission to this course is a pass in the high school/higher secondary examination. The following subjects are taught in various years:-

First Year: English; Applied Mathematics & Science; Design & Creative Arts Activities; Engineering Drawing; Wood-working; Metal-working; Electricity. Second Year: English; Regional Language; Applied Mathematics & Science; Design & Creative Arts Activities; Principles of Craft Education; General Psychology; Engineering Drawing; Wood-working; Metal-working; Electricity. Third Year: English; Educational Psychology; Methods of Teaching Industrial Crafts; Internship; Wood-working/ Metal-working; Electricity; Minor Craft.

A university examination is held at the end of each year. It may be pointed out that the Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar (Utkal University) also conducts a similar 3-year diploma course in industrial craft. The Regional College of Education, Bhopal (Vikram University) also conducts a 2-year B.Ed. course and a 1-year Certificate Course in Industrial Crafts.

11. **Recognition of Diploma in Agriculture awarded by the Vocational Agriculture School, Afghanistan as equivalent to the Indian High School or Higher Secondary Examination for purposes of admission of Afghan students to the B.Sc.(Agri.) course in**

an Indian University.

(Ministry of Food & Agriculture)

/Note:- The School of Agriculture of Afghanistan was established in Kabul in 1943 with the object of providing trained personnel to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The minimum qualification for admission to the Diploma Course in Agriculture is a pass in the IX Class of the Middle Schools in Afghanistan. The duration of the diploma course is 3 years. The subjects taught in various years of the course are given below:

First Year: English, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Engineering, Arithmetic, Persian, Zoology, Botany, Sports. Second Year: English, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Engineering, Farm Management, Extension Methods, Entomology, Chemistry, Supervised Study, Sports. Third Year: English, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Implements, Plant Diseases, Arithmetic, Botany, Forestry, Study, Sports.

There is only one School of Agriculture in Afghanistan. The Faculty of Agriculture of Kabul University conducts a 4-year course of study leading to the Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degree.

12. Recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the various faculties of Kabul University, Kabul (Afghanistan) for purposes of higher studies in Indian Universities.

(Ministry of Education)

/Note:- The Indian Embassy in Afghanistan in their letter to the Ministry of Education, Government of India has informed that in connection with the training/education of Afghan students in India under the various assistance schemes like Colombo Plan, General Cultural Scholarship, etc., question has been raised by some Indian Universities about the equivalence of degrees and diplomas of Kabul University vis-a-vis Indian Universities.

The span of education in Afghanistan is as follows:- (i) Primary School - 6 years (ii) Middle School - 3 years (iii) Lycees (Intermediate College) - 3 years (iv) University - generally 4 years, 4-5 years in the Faculty of Engineering and 7 years in the Faculty of Medicine.

There is only one University in Afghanistan, i.e. Kabul University.

The university admits students who have completed their secondary education in Afghan schools and who have qualified on the basis of the university admission examinations. There are at present no post-graduate programmes available.

The medium of instruction at Kabul University is Farsi. But due to affiliations with various international assistance programme agencies, various faculties use other languages of instruction in addition to Farsi. English is the medium of instruction in the Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Engineering. In the Faculties of Medicine and Law it is French. Faculties of Science [illegible] has Russian and

Faculty of Education again has English as the medium of instruction.

The procedures followed in examining students vary considerably among the faculties and within a given faculty. At the discretion of the instructor quizzes and examinations both oral and written are given to assess the student progress in his course of study. The university offers Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine degrees. A resume of the various degrees in the faculties of the university is indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Faculty	Name of degree	Duration
1.	Agriculture	Bachelor of Science	4 years
2.	Economics	B.A.	4 years
3.	Education	B.A.	4 years
4.	Engineering (Civil, Mech., Elect., Arch., Agr.Engg., Gen.Sc.)	B.S.	4 & 5 Yrs.
5.	Law & Political Science	B.A.	4 years
6.	Letters and Humanities (Arabic, Dari, French, German, History, Geography, Journalism, Pushto, Fine Arts, Anthropology etc.)	B.A.	4 years
7.	Medicine	M.D.	7 years
	School of Pharmacy	B.S.	4 years
8.	Science	B.S.	4 years
9.	Theology	B.A.	4 years
10.	Polytechnic Institute (Construction, Geology & mining and Petroleum)	B.S.	5 years.

13. To consider the question of equivalence of the Master's degree in Biology of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Canada as equivalent to the M.Sc. degree in Biology of an Indian University.

(Ministry of Education)

Note:- The University of Saskatchewan is a statutory university established by an Act of Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan. The university has two campuses, one at Saskatoon and the other at Regina.

The minimum requirement for admission to the Master's Degree is a Baccalaureate degree from a college or university of acceptable standing or a degree recognised

as equivalent to it by the university. The duration of the course is one year (3 semesters).

The M.Sc. degree is awarded on the basis of written examinations and a thesis.

The subjects of study offer by the candidate for M.Sc. degree in Biology are as under: (1) Cell Physiology; (2) Systematics of Saskatchewan Flora; (3) Animal Behaviour; (4) Advanced Genetics; (5) Animal Physiology; (6) Animal Ecology; (7) Population Dynamics; (8) Behavioural Ecology. (9) General Introductory Mathematics; (10) Statistical Methods; (11) Seminar; and (12) Research.

Students' examinations are graded in six categories according to merit:

5-Outstanding
4-Very Good
3-Good
2-Satisfactory
1-Passing Grade
0-Failing Grade

Although each Faculty sets its own standard for promotion, the University Council has approved minimum requirements for promotions, eligibility for graduation, Distinction and Great Distinction. The requirements may vary in different Faculties but in each case they are based on a Cumulative Grade Point Average.

Eligibility for Graduation (Minimum)

....1.75CGPA

Eligibility for Graduation with Distinction

....3.25 C.G.P.A.

Eligibility for Graduation with Great Distinction

....4.00 C.G.P.A.

To consider the question of equivalence of the Master of Public Administration degree awarded by the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, Netherlands.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Note:- The Institute of Social Sciences, founded in 1952 by the Joint Universities of the Netherlands, is a post-graduate centre for the study of the problems of development and change. It is an independent institution of university education, in accordance with Article 144 of the Scientific Education Act of the Netherlands. The Institute is governed by a Board of Trustees whose members are appointed by the Minister of Education.

The Institute, at present, provides facilities for eight diploma courses in (a) National Development (b) International Relations (c) Public Administration (d) Social Policy (e) Economic Planning (f) Statistics & National Accounting (g) Industrial Development Programming (h) Regional Development Planning and two degree courses in (a) Social Sciences and (b) Public Administration. The medium of instruction and examination for these courses is English.

Master of Public Administration

The minimum qualification prescribed for admission to the Master of Public Administration degree is a pass in the Diploma Course

in Public Administration with well above average grade of the Institute subsequent to Bachelor's degree. However, in exceptional cases, the candidates who have completed the Training/Staff College Branch of this course or candidates who have acquired previous training outside the Institute are also considered for admission. The duration of the course is 11 months.

The following subjects are covered during the course: (a) Political Theory and Institutions (b) Society, bureaucracy and the citizen (c) Public policy and decision making (d) The function of law in society (e) Theory of Public Administration.

In addition to this, candidates will have to write a thesis at the end of their study programme. The thesis is evaluated by a committee on which the staff of the institute as well as the external faculty are represented. The candidate has to appear subsequently before the Committee for defending his thesis.

The academic achievements of the candidates are rated according to the following scales of markets: A(100-90) - Excellent; B(89-80) - Good; C(79-70) - Passing above average; D(69-60) - Passing; E(59-55) - Passing below average; and F(54 and under) - Not passing.

Marks are awarded for the major components of the study course, each component being given its individual weighting. The evaluation of the student's overall performance is calculated on the basis of the marks awarded for the various components, and a final mark is given accordingly.

The prospectus and course catalogue for the Master of Public Administration degree of the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, Netherlands, received from the Union Ministry of Education was forwarded to the following experts: (1) Dr. B.S. Khanna (2) Dr. N.R. Deshpande (3) Dr. M.A. Mattalib and (4) Dr. R.B. Das for eliciting their opinion. They have recommended that the Master of Public Administration degree of the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, Netherlands, may be considered as equivalent to the Master of Public Administration degree of an Indian University./

15. Any other item with the permission of the Chair.

PKM:

E.C. dt. 6.10.69

NOTE ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

It was not till about 1920 that the first formal school for physical education was founded. Subsequently preparatory schools at Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay and other cities were opened. After 1947 several other professional schools were established. At present there are 8 colleges of physical education and two university departments. These are: Colleges : Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior and Tantia Tope State College of Physical Education, Shivpuri as constituent colleges of Jiwaji University; Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, as an associate college of Lucknow University; Alagappa College of Physical Education, Karaikudi, as an affiliated college of Madurai University, Madurai; Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras as an affiliated college of Madras University; Diploma College of Physical Education and Recreation, Amravati as an affiliated college of Nagpur University; Government College of Physical Education, Hyderabad as an affiliated college of Osmania University and Government College of Physical Education, Patiala as an affiliated college of Punjabi University. The two University Departments are in: 1) Kalyani University, Kalyani and 2) Panjab University, Chandigarh.

The above mentioned institutions offer Diploma Courses in Physical Education except the following: (1) Lakshmibai College of Physical Education which offers courses in B.P.E., and M.P.E.; (2) the Government College of Physical Education, Patiala which offers B.P.E., M.Ed.(P.E.). (It offers a Diploma and a Certificate Course also); (3) Panjab University which offers an M.A. course in Physical Education; (4) Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras which offers a B.P.Ed. degree course; (5) Alagappa College of Physical Education which offers a B.P.Ed. degree course; and (6) the Government College of Physical Education, Hyderabad which has recently introduced a Bachelor's degree (in addition to a Diploma Course) programme for Physical Education. The total outturn of these colleges/departments is about 1300-1400.

From the enclosed statements it could be seen that the present position as regards the programmes for the preparation of teachers in Physical Education requires to be brought on a uniform basis in several respects especially the following:

BACHELOR'S DEGREE COURSE

The Bachelor's course is offered at present only by Osmania, Jiwaji, Madras, Madurai and Punjabi Universities.

Minimum Requirement For Admission: In Punjabi those who have passed the J.B.T. examination or the Matriculation examination and the Certificate examination in Physical Education are also eligible in addition to those who have passed the Pre-University/Higher Secondary Examination. In Osmania, Madras, and Madurai those who have taken at least a Bachelor's degree are only eligible. In Jiwaji University, the admission requirement is a pass in the Pre-University/Higher Secondary Examination.

Duration : The duration of the course in the Jiwaji and Punjabi universities is 3 years while it is 1 year in Madras, Madurai and Osmania universities.

Subjects of Study : Detailed statement showing the subjects of study in the 4 universities for the Bachelor's programme is given in Appendix(a). It is understood that the programme of Madurai University is similar to the one offered at Madras University.

Master's Degree : The disparities mentioned in regard to the Bachelor's degree programme hold good for the Master's degree programme as well. A detailed statement is enclosed (Appendix b).

Diploma Course : Hitherto the diploma courses in Physical Education were post-graduate courses. The Osmania University has recently introduced an undergraduate Diploma Course in Physical Education in the Faculty

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B[illegible] in Jiwaji University
(B[illegible] of Physical Education)

[illegible] Examination

5 years

PART I

(a) G[illegible] (Physics, Chemistry, Biology)	100
(b) [illegible]	100
(c) [illegible] to Physical Education	100
(d) [illegible]	100
Essay [illegible] ...	100

PRACTICAL

(a) Practical Skills (Sessional Marks only)	100

PART II

(a) [illegible] of Physiology of Exercise	100
(b) [illegible]	100
(c) Pay[illegible] Coaching	100
(d) [illegible]	100
(e) Methods in Physical Education	100
(f) [illegible] to Education	100
(g) [illegible]	100
[illegible]	100

PRACTICAL

(a) Practical Skills (Sessional marks only)	100

PART III

a. History & Principles of Physical Education	100
(b) Organisation & Administration of Physical Education	100
(c) [illegible]	100
(d) Corrective Physical Education & Athletic Injuries	100
(e) Health Education	100
(f) [illegible] in Physical Education	100
Essay [illegible]	200

PRACTICALS

(a) Practical Skills	100
(b) Teaching Abilities:	
(i) Demonstration	200
(ii) Se[illegible]	50

[illegible] marks
[illegible]ired for
[illegible]
[illegible]ions

First Division	.... 60%
[illegible]	.... 50%
Third [illegible]	.... 40%
Minimum pass marks	.... 30% in each paper
	30% in sessional
	40% = Practical Skills
	50% = Teaching Ability

[illegible] in Punjabi University
(B[illegible] of Physical Education)

Pa[illegible]/B[illegible] Examination
Maximum [illegible] in Practical Examination

5 years

THE EXAMINATION

PART A:

(a) G[illegible]
(b) [illegible] (Dramatics)
(c) [illegible] Studies (Essay A)
(d) Hygiene
(e) Anatomy & Physiology (Physiology)
(f) Anatomy & Physiology (Practicals)

PART B (Practical):

(a) Skill in [illegible]
(b) [illegible] Activities
(c) [illegible] Athletics

150 marks

PART A (Theory):

(a) Physiology of [illegible] & Kinesiology (Theory)
(b) [illegible] (Practicals)
(c) Hygiene & Coaching and Officiating
(d) Yoga (Essay)
(e) Methods of Physical Education
(f) Special Coaching (Essay B)

each of 50 marks

PART B (Practicals):

(a) Skill in [illegible]
(b) [illegible] Activities
(c) [illegible] Athletics

200 marks

PART C (PRACTICAL OF TEACHING):

(a) [illegible] Practicals of Teaching: 1st to 5th
(b) [illegible] 6th to 10th
(c) Athletic [illegible]

50 marks

80% time is for the [illegible] during the year.

FINAL EXAMINATION

PART A:

(a) Rules and Regulations of Physical [illegible]
(b) A [illegible] System of Physical Education
(c) Health [illegible], Nutrition & Dietetics
(d) [illegible] Training in Coaching of [illegible]

50

(e) [illegible] & [illegible]
(f) Officiating & Coaching

PART B (Practicals):

(a) Skills (Practicals [illegible])

50 marks

PART C: PRACTICAL OF TEACHING:

(a) Major [illegible]
(b) Training in Officiating

100

80% time is for the practicals [illegible] in the Practicals of Teaching.

First Division	.... 60%
[illegible]	.... 50%
Third [illegible]	.... 40%

Requi[illegible] in [illegible] University
(B[illegible] of Physical Education)

1 year

[illegible]

(a) Principles of Physiology and Hygiene of Physical Education — 100 marks.
(b) Organisation and Administration of Physical Education and Health [illegible]
(c) Anatomy, Physiology and Physiology of Exercise.
(d) Kinesiology, Mechanics and Kinesiology of Exercise.
(e) Officiating and Coaching of Physical Education
(f) Electives: one of the following:
1. (i) Tests and Measurements
(ii) Practical Measurements
2. Urban and Rural Recreation
3. Problems in Physical Education
4. Advanced Coaching of Sports and Games

Practicals:

Part I: Practical Skills

(a) Lesson Plans in Physical Activities	100 marks
(b) Practical First Aid, Physiotherapy and [illegible] of injuries.	50 marks

Part II: Teaching Practicals

Practical Activities Training	450 marks

	Theory	Practical
Distinction	70%	75%
First Division ...	60%	65%
Second ...	50%	55%
Third	40%	45%

[illegible] in the University of [illegible]
(Bachelor of Physical Education)

[illegible] in Arts or Science

1 year

PART A: THEORY EXAMINATION

(a) Principles of Physical Education and Educational Psychology.
(b) Organisation and Administration of Physical Education
(c) Principles & Practice of Coaching and Officiating
(d) Anatomy, Physiology and Health [illegible]
(e) Kinesiology, Physiology of Exercise and care of Athletic injuries.
(f) [illegible] and Coaching and History of Physical Education.

Note: [illegible] carries 100 marks

PART B: Practical Training [illegible]

(a) General [illegible]	50 marks
(b) Participation in [illegible] or Field or a Major Game	50 marks

PART C: Practical [illegible] by the College

(a) Officiating	50 marks
(b) First Aid	25 marks
(c) Care of Athletic Injuries (Physiotherapy)	25 marks
(d) Activities (Ability in Major Games, Track & Field Competitions, Traffic Activities etc.)	400 marks

Distinction	..... 75%
First Class	..... 60%
Second Class	..... 50%
Third Class	..... 40%

Requirements in Osmania University
(Undergraduate Diploma Course in Physical Education)

1.	Minimum qualification for admission	P.U.C.; Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate; Secondary Grade Teachers Certificate; Senior Basic Teachers Certificate.
2.	Duration	1 year
3.	Courses of study	PART A:

I. Principles, Philosophy and History of Physical Education.

II. Organisation and Administration of Physical Education.

III. Psychology, Materials and Methods of Physical Education.

IV. Anatomy, Physiology and Kinesiology.

V. Health Education, Safety Education and Physiology of Exercise.

VI. Officiating and Coaching of Physical Education.

Note : Each paper carries 100 marks.

PART B: PRACTICALS

Part I: External Assessment:

(a)	Lessons Plan in Physical Activities	100 marks
(b)	Practical First Aid, Message and care of injuries.	50 marks

Part II: Internal Assessment:

(a)	Practical Examination in Activity Training.	450 marks
		600 marks

4. Minimum marks required for different divisions

	Theory	Practical
Distinction	70%	75%
First Division	60%	65%
Second Division	50%	55%
Third Division	40%	45%

PKM:

APPENDIX-II
E.C. dt. 6.10.69

Amrik Singh, M.A.,
REGISTRAR

DO No. 419/R
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY
PATIALA
April 22, 1969

My dear Dr. Amrik Singh,

The Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India has recommended that the Master's Degree in Physical Education be awarded after five years of institutional study and not after four years. Kindly confirm that in terms of this decision a person who, after doing graduation, does Diploma in Physical Education shall require only one year to do the Master's Degree in Physical Education.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)

Dr. Amrik Singh,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board of India,
Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.

Copy of letter No. EV/II(54)/69/2577 dated May 13, 1969 from the Assistant Secretary, Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon to the Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala.

.....

"Kindly refer to your letter No.419/R dated 22nd April 1969 addressed to Dr. Amrik Singh.

Your presumption is correct. A person who after graduation qualifies for a diploma in Physical Education shall be required to put in only one year to do the Master's degree in Physical Education. The recognition relating to five years' institutional study applies to those who join after Higher Secondary."

APPENDIX-IV
E.C. dt. 6.10.69

Phone: Off.3684
Res.3796

Director and Head of the
Department of Physical Education

PANJAB UNIVERSITY
CHANDIGARH-14.

D.O.No. 2908/PE/G-69

Dated March 15, 1969.

My dear Dr. Amrik Singh,

I am sure you would have finalised the minutes of the Equivalence Committee held a couple of months ago in New Delhi regarding the professional preparation courses in Physical Education and you would have taken necessary action. I shall be thankful if a copy of the proceedings is sent to me as also copy/copies of the follow-up work.

You would have noticed that I hardly had any need to speak on the subject because members of the Equivalence Committee themselves made out all the points that I may have desired to make in favour of our training programmes. I was really very happy that the members were very clear as to the objectives of the courses, the curriculum, its contents and the duration of the course as such and as the members of the Equivalence Committee and you rightly put in, it is necessary for academic equality that the professional preparation courses at the Master Level be of the same duration as the Master Degree Courses in other subjects and disciplines. It was very gratifying that the members of the Equivalence Committee spoke very freely and frankly about all these matters to Principal Mohindru.

Since no body from the I.C.P.E., Gwalior attended the meeting, I purposely did not raise the question of the importance of practicals - acquisition of skills in different games and sports in the Master Degree programmes, which are conspicuous by their absence in the M.P.E. syllabus of the Gwalior College. All eminent professional colleagues in the profession agree with me that ours is a practical course and, therefore, the learning of sports skills is imperative so that tomorrow's teachers in Physical Education are efficient and competent to teach effectively the skills in different games and sports. You would have seen from our syllabus that in the M.A. Part I we impart training and instruction in different games and sports and athletics and in M.A. Part II each student has to specialise in one major game of his choice and athletics. This would ensure that an average graduate of ours would be able to handle successfully at least one major game and all the events in thesphere of athletics. The other speciality we have is a full-fledged paper on Sports Medicine as also a practical examination in the subject. We have three practicals for M.A. Part I, (1) Athletics, (2) Games and (3) Kinesiology and three for M.A. Part II, (1) Specialised games (2) Athletics and (3) Sports Medicine.

When I conceived of this programme seven years ago, I sent a draft of our syllabi to at least a dozen universities in the United States and Germany and I have on record their appreciation of our programmes. From the 21st to 23rd February, 1969 we had here a Conference of All India Association of Colleges of Physical Education and they were all very appreciative of our programmes having seen our syllabi in actual operation, both in terms of theory and practice.

You are aware that in the Equivalence Committee meeting

rather below the par in relation to us and Gwalior. You will please also recall that PrincipalJoseph confessed that the Three-Year B.P.E. Course after Higher Secondary had many shortcomings and was really deficient. Personally I have always felt that if it were not for the Central Ministry of Education to have sponsored and financed this Course at Gwalior, no body would have granted the B.P.E. equivalence to a Post-Graduate Diploma. The reasons are obvious and many. After all a Higher Secondary pass student has neither the physical skills nor the necessary maturity to pursue the teacher training courses. Since sports are so poorly organised in our schools, those who join the B.P.E. Course after Higher Secondary are not suitable for admission to this course, and how can they understand Educational Psychology, which is so essential for a teacher and particularly a Physical Education teacher who requires extra-ordinary ability and experience to motivate the children.

I am writing to you so that you may play your part in rationalising these courses on a uniform basis and avoid wastage of our meagre resources and time and the energies of the trainees while the thinking of the Equivalence Committee is very clear in respect of Master Degree Courses, it is necessary that some time be devoted to the question of this Three-Year B.P.E. Course. As Dr. Mathai and other members of the Equivalence Committee felt, you must follow the modern trends elsewhere and have a One-Year Degree Course in Physical Education after B.A./B.Sc. to prepare Physical Education teachers for the school situation. For the college and University situations our Master Degree product would fit in well and we have further facilities for Post-Graduate studies leading to Ph.D. in the subject and in due course even better trained people would be available for colleges and universities.

I shall be thankful for your consideration of the points I have mentioned herein and for your pursuing them effectively if you agree with my observations. If, however, you would like to discuss any point with me, I shall be only too glad to come to Delhi any time for such a discussion.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(B.L. Gupta)

Dr. Amrik Singh,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board of
India & Ceylon,
Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi-1.

EDUCATIONAL TEST FOR PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF CORPORAL, EQUIVALENCE WITH HIGHER SECONDARY EFFECTIVENESS/ COURSE EXAMINATION

Introduction

Airmen are recruited in the Indian Air Force between the age group 16-20 years, for different trades. Minimum educational qualification for recruitment is Matriculation. Candidates at the time of recruitment are given a test consisting of aptitude test, psychological test and a test in English and Mathematics. Successful candidates, after enrolment are then sent to various training units where intensive training is given to them ranging from 40-52 weeks.

2. After completion of the initial training, airmen are sent to different Air Force units for practical 'on the job' training under the supervision of experienced officers and Senior non-commissioned officers. They are tested in their trade proficiency by 'Boards' specially constituted for this purpose to check their progress.

3. After a period of 5 years of "On the job" training, provided he has acquired the requisite rating in his trade, an airman is eligible for further promotion to the rank of a Corporal - a non-commissioned officer. However, proficiency in academic subjects is a pre-requisite. To test this proficiency an educational test is conducted centrally by the Directorate of Education, Indian Air Force.

4. It is proposed to get this educational test which marks the culmination of his formal and practical training recognised as equivalent to Higher Secondary/P.U.C. A detailed analysis of the case is presented in the following paragraphs.

Training Courses

5. Trades in the Indian Air Force are classified under two broad categories :-

(a) Technical

(b) Non Technical

A list of trades in the I.A.F. is attached as Appendix 'A'.

Technical Trades

6. Minimum educational qualification for entry to a technical trade is Matriculation with Mathematics and Science subjects.

7. Duration....

DURATION.

(i) The duration of the Course is four years - 3

7. Duration of initial training is 52 weeks.

8. The pattern of training of "Electrician II" trade is examined in detail in the subsequent paragraphs. Training in other trades is on a similar pattern, the difference mainly being the emphasis on the professional trade subject. For example syllabus for Flight Mechanic "Airframe" would have emphasis on structural and metallurgical aspects, whereas the syllabus for Flight Mechanic 'Engines' would have emphasis on structure and functions of 'Engines'

Electrician II

9. Training of Electrician II consists of following broad divisions :-

(a) General Service Training	410	hrs
(b) Educational Training	318	"
(c) Trade Training	1000	"
Total	1728	hours in (52 weeks)

10. Details of the syllabus are at Appendix 'B'.

11. On the job training. An airman after successful completion of initial training is called Aircraftsman II. He is then sent to various A.F. units for practical 'On the job' training. He works under the specialist officers and Senior Non-commissioned officers to attain the required standard for his trade.

12. Trade Testing. After six months of further training, an airman is examined by a Trade Test Board. The standards and trade specifications for each trade and rank have been laid down. If found suitable an airman is reclassified as Aircraftsman I.

13. An airman after completing further six months of on the job training as Aircraftsman I is eligible to appear for a Central Trade Test Board examination for further reclassification as a Leading Aircraftsman. These Boards are centrally constituted with specialist officers of outside units as examiners.

Non Technical Trades.

14. Minimum educational qualification is Matriculation.

15. Duration of training is 40 weeks.

16. The pattern...

16. The pattern of training of 'Clerk Pay Accounts' trade is examined in detail in the subsequent paragraphs. Training in other Non-Technical Trades is on similar pattern, the difference mainly being the emphasis on the professional trade subject.

17. Details of syllabus for 'Clerk Pay Accounts' trade is put as appendix 'C'.

18. On the job training and Trade Test. The procedure for on the job training and trade test of Non-Technical trades is the same as explained in paras 11, 12 and 13.

Promotion to the rank of Corporal.

19. A Leading Aircraftsman after 3 years actual practical work in the Air Force units is eligible for promotion to the rank of Corporal - a Non-commissioned officer. Before being considered for becoming Corporal, he must pass an Educational Test.

20. Educational Test. Educational Test for promotion to the rank of Corporal is conducted by the Directorate of Education, I.A.F. Formal preparatory classes are conducted by the educational staff at all Air Force units. The papers are set by Examiners appointed by the Directorate. Evaluation of answer scripts is done by officers and Warrant officers of the Education Branch of I.A.F. The results are declared by the Directorate of Education and are promulgated. Awarding a certificate of passing this examination is under consideration of this Headquarters.

21. Details of syllabus of Educational test is put as Appendix 'D'.

Conclusion.

22. Educational Test for promotion to the rank of Corporal is the final test which completes the training of an airman over a period of 5 years. This test is the pre-requisite for an airman for becoming a Corporal.

23. It is suggested that I.A.F. Educational Test for promotion to the rank of Corporal be recognised as equivalent to Higher Secondary/Pre University Course examination.

Contd.

(1) The duration of the Course is four years - 3

Appendix 'A'

LISTS OF TRADES

Technical

Fitter II 'Engine'

Fitter II 'Airframes'

Fitter I

Radar Mechanic

Wireless Operator Mechanic I

Instrument Repairer I

Electrician I

Fitter Armourer

Fitter, Mechanical Transport.

Machine Tool Setter and Operator

Photo Mechanic

Carpenter Rigger

Blacksmith and Welder

Coppersmith and Sheet Metal Workers.

Flight Mechanic 'Engine'

Flight Mechanic 'Airframes'

Radar Operator

Wireless Operator Mechanic II

Instrument Repairer II

Electrician II

Armourer

Mechanical Transport Mechanic

Turner

Photographer

Carpenter II

Air Field Safety Operator

Mat Asst.

Safety Equipment Worker.

Education Instructor

Non-Technical

Clerk Accounting

Clerk Pay Accounting

Clerk Equipment Accounting

Clerk General Duties

Equipment Assistant

Medical Assistant

Telephone/RT Operator

Ground Training Instructor

I.A.F. Police.

APPENDIX 'B'

TRAINING . ELECTRICIAN II

Duration of Training	52 weeks. Includes Public Holiday - 2 weeks Examination - 2 weeks Training - 48 weeks
Allocation of Training hours	48 weeks x 76 hrs/w [illegible] 1728 hrs. [illegible] Service [illegible] 410 [illegible] 8 [illegible] [illegible] Total [illegible] hrs.

Details of Syllabus

General Service Training	410 hours Includes instructions in Drill, Physical training, weapons training and general service [illegible].
Education	[illegible]18 hours [illegible] 96 hrs. Mathematics and Mechanics 60 hrs. Science [illegible] hrs. Special Trade Subjects 1[illegible]2 hrs.
Mathematics and Mechanics	60 hours. Fractions, Decimals equations, Ratio Proportion, Trigonometry [illegible], Equation of Motion, Laws of Motion, Work power and Energy, Resolution of Forces and velocities, Moments parallel forces and couples, Centres of Gravity, Simple machines.
Science	30 hours. Properties of Matter, Heat, Light Sound, Magnetism, Electricity.
Special Trade Subject	102 hours. Theory of Flight. Engineering Drawing (includes orthographic Drawing, Isometric Drawing, Sections). Electricity and Magnetism (Magnetism Electrostatics, current electricity, Electrical power and engergy, ~~[illegible]~~ Electromagnetism Alternative current)

Contd.....

DURATION.

(1) The duration of the Course is four years - 3

Appendix 'B' contd

Trade.	1000 hours.
	Basic and Electrical workshop practice.
	Electrical measuring instruments.
	Accumulators.
	DC and AC Machines, Aircraft generators, Constant Voltage regulators and cut outs.
	Electrics.
	Ignition equipment.
	Airfield equipment.
	M.T. Electrical system.
	Aircraft wiring accessories and electrical installation.
	Electrical Armament equipment.
	Aircraft servicing and airfield procedure.

Appendix 'C'

CLERK PAY ACCOUNTS

Duration	40 weeks.
Allocation of Training hours	....
General Service Training	374 hours
Education	194 hours
Trade	694 hours
Total	1260 hours
General Service Training	374 hours Includes instructions in Drill, Physical training, weapon training and General service knowledge.
Education	194 hours Includes English 176 General knowledge 12 Phase Test 6
Trade	692 hours Introduction to Pay Accounting. Pay and allowance airmen. Pay and allowance officers. Advance Pay. Recoveries/Deductions. Pay and allowance of Civilians Budgetory control Unit allowance Cash account(includes voucher procedure Bank reconciliation maintenance of cash/accounting reg.) T.S./D.A. Officers. C.A.O. Org. Misce lectures (Pensions, gratuity on public funds) Visits Phase Test. Typing.

.....

(1) The duration of the Course is four years - 3

Appendix 'D'

EDUCATIONAL TEST FOR PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF CORPORAL

This test will comprise English and Elementary Calculations.

English

2. Test in English will be by two papers:-

	Duration	Max Marks
Paper I - Oral English	As required	100
Paper II- Written English	2 hours	100

3. Paper I - Oral English. This paper will consist of:-

(a) Dictation : A passage of 100 -150 words will be dictated to the candidate.

(b) Reading Aloud : Candidates will be asked to read aloud a selected passage of simple English and questions will be asked on the matter read.

(c) Conversation with the Examining Officer on Service and general topics.

4. Paper II - Written English. Questions may be asked on any of the following:-

Will (a) Service letter : This include the writing of applications and reports, by means of which knowledge of service layout and candidate's ability to express himself clearly and correctly will be tested.

(b) Essay. This will include the writing of paragraphs or an essay, in simple, clear and correct English as needed for purposes of communication in service. A choice of subject will be given at least one of which will be of service interest.

(c) Precis : A prose passagge will be set for reduction to about one-third of the original. An appropriate heading for the passage may be required. The aim of this exercise is to test comprehension and expression.

(d) Simple composition exercises, including use of Service words and phrases.

(e) Current Affairs : This will include questions on current events with special reference to India. Only the latest and outstanding developments will be included. These events, and also air communications may have to be illustrated on an outline map.

Elementary Calculations

Duration	Max Marks
2 hours	200

Paper III - Elementary Calculations.

The aim of the examination in this subject will be to test the can didates's knowledge of arithmetical operations and ~~Rxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ their ability to apply them to practical problems. A knowledge of the following will be expected:-

(a) Numeration, Notation, The Four Fundamental Rules, Factors and Prime Number G.C.M. and L.C.M. : Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Percentage: Ratio and Proportions. Average, Square Roots, Application of Pythagoras Theorem: Profit and Loss.

(b) Metric system of weights and measures, converstion of metric quantities to F.P.S. vice versa, Decimalisation of coinages.

(c) Determination of areas and volumes of rectangular figures and solid, Circumference and area of a circle, Practical problems involcing the above formulae.

(d) The solution of problems by simple scale drawing, Drawing of graphs of straight lines and simple curves.

.....

Donating.

(f) The duration of the Course is four years - 3

بار -

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL COURSES IN COMMERCE

The All India Council for Technical Education has been set up by the Government for the promotion and co-ordination of technical education in the country. In order to attain an uniformly high standard of education throughout the country on All India basis, the Council has established seven All India Boards of Technical Studies in the main branches of Engineering and Technology.

The All India Board of Technical Studies in Commerce, one of the seven boards has framed National Diploma and National Certificate Courses in Commerce for introduction in the institutions in the country. At the end of the courses examinations are conducted under the auspices of the Council.

NATIONAL DIPLOMA COURSE IN COMMERCE

OBJECTIVES:

1. The National Diploma Course in Commerce which prepares students for the award of the National Diploma in Commerce has been framed by the All India Council for Technical Education to prepare men for responsible administrative posts in Business and Commercial Organisations.

Success of modern trade and industry depends upon the efficiency of productive, distributive and financial systems. The staffing of such a complex system calls for trained administrative personnel who are competent to assume responsibility of managing business houses. Such personnel, are, managers, secretaries, accountants, statisticians, sales managers, etc. In India, we have uptill now followed the principle that a would be business administrator gets his training best in hard schools of reality. This involves much wastage of time in the life of an individual. We can ill-afford such waste.

The definiteness of purpose has enabled the All India Board of Technical Studies in Commerce to evolve course of studies in such a manner that it confines mainly to be managerial and administrative aspect of trade and industry. The Course is designed to appeal to the interest which every industrialist and business owner should have in it.

An important feature of the course is that it is obligatory for every candidate to undergo, immediately, after the academic training a prescribed course of practical training in a recognised industrial or commercial concern, for one year. Thus the students are introduced into the atmosphere of industry so that they may overcome the difficulties of adjustment commonly experienced by beginners.

Every provision is made in the course for enabling the students to acquaint themselves with the fundamental principles and practice of modern commerce. Specialised training in one of the important aspects of commerce is also imparted to students with reference to their future career.

STANDARD:

1. The standard of the course is equivalent to that of B.Com. Degree of Indian Universities. However, the actual contents of the course are somewhat different from that of a University Course in as much as it has more practical bias and aims at closer contact with industrial requirements.

DURATION:

years full-time attendance at an institution affiliated to the All India Council for Technical Education followed by 12 months practical training in appro commercial and industrial organisations or Government departments. Only such candidates who have, after completing their academic training at an institution affiliated to the All India Council for Technical Education either passed the final examination of the All India Council, or have been placed in compartment at that examination, will proceed for practical training. As far as possible the practical Training Scheme prepared by the All India Board of Technical Studies in Commerce/ and the period spent by candidates, in paid jobs in Government Departments or Commercial Organisations, during or before the completion of the course will not be counted towards the practical training. However, service rendered in paid jobs subsequent to the completion of the course can be taken in lieu of the practical training provided :

(a) the experience which a candidate acquires in a paid job is comparable to the experience which he would have gained had he undergone the prescribed practical training; and

(b) such approved service is rendered for at least 2 years in a recognised establishment.

(ii) A candidate after passing the National Diploma in Commerce Examination with auditing as a special subject, can serve as an articled clerk for purpose of Regulation 31 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations (1949) and get the first year of the period spent for the article recognised towards the practical training.

(iii) Practical training being an important and integral part of the course, a candidate will be eligible for the award of the National Diploma in Commerce only after its successful completion.

4. A candidate will not be admitted to the final examination if his attendance falls short of 75% of the possible attendance in each year of the course.

ADMISSION QUALIFICATION:

5. The minimum qualification for admission to the course is Matriculation of an Indian University or its equivalent. However, a candidate may be admitted by the principal of an affiliated institution to the second year of the course provided that he possesses any of the following qualifications.

a) Graduate of a recognised University.
b) Intermediate in Commerce of a recognised University or Board.
c) Higher Secondary School Certificate with Commerce as elective subject.
d) Pass of the first year of B.Com. degree course of Delhi University.
e) Group Certificates in (i) Book-keeping, (ii) Banking, (iii) Short-hand and (iv) Typewriting of the Madras Government.
f) Diploma of Government Commercial Examination of Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Bombay provided his academic qualification is matriculation or equivalent.
g) Pass of Chartered Accountants Part I Examination.

6. Graduates in Commerce of a recognised University constituted by law are eligible for direct admission to the third year class of the National Diploma Course.

7. Holders of the National Certificate in Commerce awarded by the All India Council for Technical Education are eligible to qualify themselves for the National Diploma in Commerce by putting in 2 years full-time or 3 years part [illegible]

candidates the practical training may be waived provided they are employed in an appropriate capacity in industrial or commercial organisation and could produce a certificate to prove that they have undergone adequate practical training.

PART-TIME COURSE:

8. The National Diploma Course in Commerce is also being offered on part-time basis for the benefit of those engaged (whole time or part-time) in Commercial occupations.

The part-time course is of 4 years duration with a minimum of 540 working hours per year or 18 hours per week for 30 weeks in a year.

There would be no obligatory practical training for 12 months, but admission to the course would be restricted to those persons whose service in employment can be accepted in lieu of practical training prescribed for the full-time course.

ADMISSION TO THE PART-TIME COURSE:

9. The minimum admission qualifications are the same as prescribed for the full-time course.

Candidates possessing qualifications recognised for admission to the II year of the full-time course will be admitted to the III year of the part-time course.

10. (i) For admission to the part-time course, a candidate must be employed in any of the organisations mentioned below:-

a) Limited Liability Company in Trade, Commerce or Industry or Cooperative Societies with a paid up Capital of at least Rs.5 lakhs or in the case of lesser capital, the first should have been established for at least 7 years and should have employed not less than 15 persons excluding the sub-ordinate staff (class IV).

b) Private firms engaged in Trade, Commerce or Industry of at least 10 years standing and employing a staff of not less than 15 persons excluding sub-ordinate staff (class IV), the firm should preferably be a member of a Chamber of Commerce or Trade Association.

c) State Commercial or Industrial enterprises.

d) State or local bodies or Semi-Government departments dealing with Co-operative audit and accounts or any type of Commercial or Industrial undertaking.

e) Offices of practising Chartered Accountants of at least 7 years standing.

(ii) Before admitting a candidate for the course, the principal of the institution concerned should satisfy himself that the nature of employment of the candidate in the above organisation is such that it provides him sufficient opportunities during the course to gain experience comparable to the practical training schemes. In the event of such being not the case, the principal should ensure in consultation with the organisation where the candidate is employed, that the latter will offer the candidate suitable opportunities for gaining the required experience. In case of non-fulfilment of his condition, the candidate would be required to undergo the prescribed practical training for a period of one year in an approved concern on the completion of the course.

(iii) In all cases where paid service is approved the total duration of th[illegible] should b[illegible] reckoned from date on which the

(iv) The recognition of the service for the award of the National Diploma is subject to the final approval of the Committee.

(v) At present part-time courses are available in Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

11. No candidate is eligible to take the National Diploma Examination in Commerce, privately.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY:

12. A. First Year.

i) English
ii) Elementary Theory of Commerce.
iii) Economics.
iv) Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.
v) Commercial Geography.
vi) A modern Indian Language.

B. Second & Third Year

i) English
ii) Theory & Practice of Commerce.
iii) Economics.
iv) Accountancy.
v) Commercial Geography.
vi) Mercantile Law.
vii) Elective one of the following:

a) Advanced Accountancy & Auditing.
b) Insurance.
c) Secretarial Practice & Company Law.
d) Business Statistics.
e) Shorthand & Typewriting.
f) Trade & Transport.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION:

13.

		Marks
i)	English : One written paper of 3 hours Drafting of the market Reports, Commercial and official correspondence, precise-writing, proof reading and essay-writing.	100
ii)	Theory and practice of Commerce: One written paper of 3 hours.	100
iii)	Economics (including Elementary Statistics), One written paper of 3 hours.	100
iv	Accountancy (including Income-tax Law and income-tax Accounts). One written paper of 3 hours.	100
v)	Commercial Geography : One written paper of 3 hours.	100
vi)	Mercantile Law: One written paper of 3 hours.	100
vii)	Elective subjects:- two written papers of three hours each.	200
	Total :	800

Note:- Thirty percent of total marks in each of the compulsory and elective subjects are allotted to Home-Work, class work and periodical examinations of the Diploma Course.

STANDARD FOR PASSING:

14. For Passing the final examination a candidate should obtain:-

i) Not less than 40% of the total marks in each of the compulsory as well as in the elective subject offered.
ii) Not less than 40% of the total marks allotted to Home Work, class work and periodical examinations.
iii) Not less than 50% of the aggregate marks for the final examination.

DIVISIONS:

15. First Division: More than 66% of the aggregate Marks.

Second Division: More than 50% but less than 66% of the aggregate marks.

PASS: For compartment candidates only.

RECOGNITION:

16. a) The Government of India and all the State Governments except the Government of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Assam have recognised the National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to Bachelor's Degree in Commerce awarded by a recognised Indian University for purposes of direct recruitment to Central Services and posts under them.

b) Candidate who have passed the National Diploma in Commerce Examination with Auditing as a special subject are exempted from passing the First Chartered Accounts.

c) The Election Commission, India has recognised the National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to a University degree for the purpose of exercising franchise under article 171(3)(b) of the Constitution of India in the States having Legislative Councils.

d) The Universities of Calcutta, Osmania & Aligarh have also recognised the National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to their B.Com. degree for the purpose of admission to their M.Com.

e) Holders of the National Diploma in Commerce with Advanced Accountancy and Auditing are permitted to practise as Income tax Practitioners under the provisions of section 61(2)(iv)(b) of the Income-tax Act.

ADDITIONAL ELECTIVE SUBJECT:

17. Candidates are permitted to qualify in an additional elective subject, after undergoing one year academic training at the affiliated institution in that particular subject. No additional diploma is granted to such candidates but a certificate that they have passed in an additional elective subject, is issued.

Institutions affiliated to the All India Council for Technical Education for conducting the National Diploma Course in Commerce-.

1. Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

2. Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.

3. Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration, 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

4. College of Commerce, Nayatola, Patna.

5. Sanatan Dharm College, Sanatanpuram, Alleppey (Kerala).

7. Davar's College of Commerce, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort Bombay.

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE IN COMMERCE

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE:

1. The National Certificate Course in Commerce and Business Administration is meant primarily for people engaged, (full-time or part-time) in commercial occupation to enable them to acquire some academic training with a view to fit them for higher types of work in commercial offices.

DURATION:

2. Three years part-time attendance at an institution affiliated to the All India Council for Technical Education. The teaching will comprise not less than 9 hours a week for not less than 30 weeks per year.

A candidate will not be admitted to the final examination if his attendance falls short of 75% of the possible attendance in each year of the course

ADMISSION QUALIFICATION:

3. Good general education ability to follow the course of instruction. However, the Principal of an institution at his discretion, may admit candidates to a stage higher than the first year.

4. No candidate is eligible to take the National Certificate Examination in Commerce and Business Administration privately.

SUBJECT OF STUDY:

Compulsory Subjects.

1. English
2. Theory and Practice of Commerce.
3. Book-keeping and Accountancy.
4. Elements of Economics and Economic Geography.
5. Elements of Mercantile Law.

Elective subjects (One of the following).

1. Advanced Accountancy and Principles of Auditing.
2. Secretarial Practice and Company Law.
3. Banking.
4. Insurance.
5. Shorthand and Typewriting.
6. Trade and Transport.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION:

	Marks
I) English: One paper of 3 hours.	100
ii) Theory and Practice of Commerce: One paper of 3 hours.	100
iii) Book-keeping and Accountancy: One paper of 3 hours.	100
iv) Elements of Economics and Economic Geography: One paper of 3 hours.	100
v) Elements of Mercantile Law: One paper of 3 hours.	100

vi) Two written papers of 3 hours each in elective subject offered. 200

Total : 700

Note: Thirty percent of total marks in each of the compulsory and elective subjects are allotted to Home Work, Class work and periodical examinations during each year of the Certificate Course.

STANDARD FOR PASSING:

For passing in the final examination a candidate should obtain:-

i) Not less than 40% of the total marks in each of the compulsory as well as in the elective subject.

ii) Not less than 50% of the aggregate marks for the final examination.

DIVISIONS:

First Division : More than 66% of the aggregate marks.

Second Division : More than 50% but less than 66% of the aggregate marks.

Pass : For compartment candidates only.

HIGHER CERTIFICATE

A candidate who has obtained National Certificate in Commerce may qualify himself for Higher Certificate by passing in any one of the elective subjects of the National Diploma in Commerce Examination. The candidate is permitted to appear at the examination only if he has put in part-time attendance for one year at an affiliated institution and taken instructions in that subject. No candidate is allowed to appear in more than two subjects. following one year's attendance at the institution.

APPENDIX-V

E.C. dt. 6.10.69

No. F.15-25/68-RSE.2

Government of India
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, dated 23 SEP 1968

To

The Secretary
Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon,
Rouse Avenue,
NEW DELHI.

Subject :- Recognition of qualifications of B.Tech.Eds./B.Sc. B.Eds. etc. of the Regional College of Education, Ajmer for appointment of teachers under Directorate of Education, Delhi.

....

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.EV/II(59)/67/20660 dated 21-10-67 on the subject mentioned above, addressed to the Registrar, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and to say that the recommendations of the Equivalence Committee which were accepted by the Standing Committee relate to the following courses and degrees of the Regional College of Education, Ajmer:

(i) B.Tech.Ed.
(ii) B.Sc., B.Eds.
(iii) One Year B.Ed.

2. The above recommendations do not cover the three-year Diploma Course of the Regional College of Education, Ajmer. It is requested that the position with regard to this course may also please be clarified.

3. It is also not clear as to what are the corresponding degrees of other Universities to which the courses in question have been equated i.e. whether the composite degree is treated as equivalent to two degrees i.e. B.A. plus B.Ed. or only one.

4. It is also not known whether the resolution adopted by the sub-committee was accepted by the Inter-University Board. It is requested that information on this point may also be furnished.

5. While furnishing information on the above points, copies of the relevant agenda items and Memorandum on those items, which led to the recommendation/resolution in question may also be furnished.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(D.N. SAKSENA)
Assistant Educational Adviser

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Supplementary Agenda for the meeting of the Equivalence Committee of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon to be held at IUB Office, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-1 on Monday, the October 6, 1969 at 4.00 P.M.

....

15. To consider the question of recognition of the B.Ed. correspondence courses conducted by the Universities of Delhi, Rajasthan, Mysore, Utkal and Vikram.

(University of Indore)

Note:- The University of Indore has requested for the recognition of the B.Ed. correspondence courses mentioned by the Board excepting that awarded by the University of Vikram. The Vikram University has perhaps been omitted because it is also situated in the Madhya Pradesh.

The above universities have made provision for conducting the correspondence courses for graduate un-trained teachers. The Delhi University Regulations provide for un-trained teachers with at least 3 years of teaching experience in the middle and higher classes. In the other universities, graduates with at least 5 years of teaching experience are eligible for registration to the courses.

The duration of the course is 16 months including 8 weeks of contact programme in the University of Delhi.

In the other universities, the duration of the courses is 14 months and two consecutive summer courses of 8 weeks.

The subjects of study for the correspondence courses are more or less the same as for the regular students.

16. To consider the question of recognition of the B.S. (Economics & Statistics) degree of the Middle East Technical University, Ankara (Turkey) as equivalent to the corresponding degree of an Indian University for purposes of higher study.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Note:- School Education in Turkey consists of 11 years of schooling (Primary School - 5 years, Secondary School - 3 years and High School (Lycee) - 3 years). Students, after passing the High School Diploma who wish to pursue education at the University Level, have to sit for a competitive Entrance Examination.

The duration of the Bachelor's course is 4 years. The Middle East Technical University is the only institution in Ankara which imparts instruction through the medium of English.

Subjects prescribed for the course are as follows:

First Year-First Semester: Compulsory: Introduction to Economics; English; General Mathematics; Introduction to Social & Political Sciences. Elective: Economic & Social History Second Semester - Compulsory: Introduction to Economics; English; Calculus; Introduction to Social & Political Sciences. Elective: Social & Economic History.

Second Year: Third Semester - Compulsory: Principles of Accounting; Economic Theory; Introduction to Statistics; Application of Mathematics to Administrative Sciences. Elective: Elementary Turkish. Fourth Semester - Compulsory: Principles of Accounting; Economic Theory; Statistical Analysis; Elements of Administration. Elective: Intermediate Turkish.

Third Year: Fifth Semester - Compulsory: Economic Analyses I; History of Economic Analysis I; Structure of Turkish Economy; Introduction to Probability Theory. Elective: History of Political Ideas. Sixth Semester - Compulsory: Economic Analysis II; History of Economic Analysis II; Applied Economics; Introduction to Mathematical Statistics; Applied Statistics & Statistical Organisations.

Fourth Year: Seventh Semester - Compulsory: Seminar in Economics; Economic of Growth; History of Turkish Revolution; Internal Economics I. Electives: Modern European History I; Politics & Administration in Developing Countries. Eighth Semester - Compulsory: Seminar in Economics· Economic Planning; History of Turkish Revolution; International Economics II. Electives: Modern European Economic History II; Labor Economics; Introduction to Economics I & II; Economic & Social History I & II; Economic Theory I & II; Economic Analysis I & II; History of Economic Analysis I & II; Structure of the Turkish Economy; Applied Economics; Seminar in Economics; Economics of Growth; Economic Planning; International Economics I & II· Modern European Economic History I & II; Labor Economics; Introduction to Statistics; Elementary Statistical Analysis; Application of Mathematics to Administrative Sciences; Introduction to Probability Theory; Introduction to Mathematical Stastistics; Applied Statistics & Statistical Organization; Principles of Accounting; Introduction to Social & Political Sciences I & II; Elements of Administration; History of Political Ideas; History of the Turkish Revolution & the Republic Regime; Freshman English I & II; Elementary Turkish; Intermediate Turkish; Principles of Mathematics I & II; General Mathematics; Calculus.

The following grades are awarded to students for their performance in each course of study: A (Excellent) - 4 grade points per credit hour; B (Good) - 3 grade points per credit hour; C (Acceptable) - 2 grade points per credit hour; D (Poor) - 1 grade point per credit hour; F (Failure) - 0 grade point per credit hour.

The following grades, shown as percentages, are awarded for performance in each separate course.

Grade Percentage	Grade	Points Counted
90 - 100	AA Excellent	4

80 - 84	BB Good	3
75 - 79	CB Fairly good	2,5
70 - 74	CC Fair	2
65 - 69	DC Less fair	1,5
60 - 64	DD Passable	1
55 - 59	FD Poor	0,5
54 - on below	FF Failure	0
	I Incomplete	
	W Withdrawn	
	S Satisfactory	
	U Unsatisfactory	

The academic standing of students is calculated on the basis of grade point averages.

The University grants the title of Honour Student to those who acquit themselves in their studies well and have a distinguished record. Honour students are announced at the close of each semester.

17. To consider the question of recognition of School Level Examinations conducted in U.S.S.R. in terms of examinations held in India for purposes of further studies.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services & the Allahabad University)

Note:- In USSR all children attend the school from the age of seven. There is compulsory education upto the 8th class which is being extended upto 10th class from 1970. Tuition is given in 66 languages spoken in the USSR. The children may attend national schools where tuition is given in their native language or Russian schools, according to their choice.

Secondary schooling is at present divided into two stages. In the first, all children upto the age of 15 to 16 years attend the secondary eight-year polytechnical school. Later, pupils may either complete their secondary education or go to work and attend evening (shift) or day schools, technical schools or other specialised or trade schools.

Eight Year School: The curriculum of the eight-year school includes the following subjects: the native language and literature (in national schools), the Russian language and literature, arithmetic, geometry, natural sciences (Botany, Zoology, Biology, Anatomy), History (History of the USSR, Ancient and Medieval History), Geography (Physical and Economic Geography of the USSR, Physical Geography of the countries of the world), Physics, Chemistry, a foreign language, Drawing, Technical Drawing, Singing, Physical Training, Labour Training.

After finishing the eighth form, a pupil may continue studying at a complete ten-year secondary school or at a special secondary Educational institution.

Ten-Year Secondary School: The curriculum of the complete ten-year school includes the following subjects: the native

and economic geography of the USSR, physical geography of the countries of the world, economic geography of foreign countries), physics, chemistry, astronomy, a foreign language, drawing, technical drawing, singing, physical training, labour training.

The curriculum of a secondary polytechnical school provides production training (theory and practice) and vocational training at a production enterprise.

Pupils who finish complete ten-year secondary schools may go on to study at higher schools (Universities).

University Education: For admission to the higher educational institutions, it is essential to pass the competitive Entrance Examination.

Examinations in Russian language and literature or in the language which is the medium of instruction, is compulsory for all. Only those who have a gold medal in school final examination need not appear in Entrance Examination. Those who have an experience of two years or more in the industry are preferred. Age restriction for full-time day study is 35-years.

There is no system of awarding percentage of marks. Successful students are divided into three categories (in all the examinations): Excellent (5 balls), Good (4 balls), Satisfactory (3 balls). In general the examinations are conducted by the faculty members (of the university or institute concerned), but there are a few State Examinations.

The Allahabad University has written to us for evaluating the middle school final examination certificate awarded in USSR. A copy each of the letter received from the Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad and the translated transcript of the school leaving certificate awarded to the applicant Shri Animesh Basu is given at Appendix VI.

/University

The Board at its 41st annual meeting held at Mysore on 5th/6th February, 1966 considered the question of equivalence of degrees and diplomas of the U.S.S.R. and India (as agreed to in the protocol signed by the two countries) and resolved as follows:

"RESOLVED that the equivalence of the following degrees and diplomas of the USSR and India as agreed to in the protocol signed by the two countries be approved:-

(a) A diploma attesting that a person who has graduated from a Higher Educational Establishment in the USSR without defending the first scientific thesis, but has passed the State Examinations, is equal to a Bachelor's degree being conferred by Universities and other Educational Establishments in India;

(b) A diploma attesting the graduation from a university or any other Higher Educational Establishment in the USSR, equal to a university with the defending of the first scientific thesis/diplomas design or diploma thesis/before the State Examination Commission, is equivalent to a degree of Master of Sciences being conferred by universities and other Educational Establishments in India;

(c) A diploma attesting confernment of a scientific degree of Candidate of Sciences is equivalent to a diploma being conferred in India, i.e. equivalent to a diploma of Scientific degree of a Doctor of Philosophy."

It will be seen that after completing the ten-year school course, candidates have to study for five years for their "Candidate" which the Board has already recognised as equivalent to a Master's degree. In terms of duration therefore if the equivalence of the middle school course is to be worked out from the top, it would appear to be equal to higher secondary of a recognised Board/Pre-University of an Indian University.

The Ministry of Education & Youth Services in their letter No.F.15-10/68-BSE.2 dated July 23, 1969 has stated that the ten-year schooling in the Soviet schools is preceded by one year preparatory course in the Kindergartons and, therefore, the total period of schooling for Soviet children can be taken as 11 years, which is equal to the total period required normally for the Higher Secondary/Pre-University Courses in India.

The case of Mr. Animesh Basu was first referred to us by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services. The matter was referred to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, who on the basis of information furnished, had replied that "it seems that Mr. Animesh Basu is eligible to take admission in class XI of the Higher Secondary three years course.

APPENDIX-VI
E.C. dated 6.10.69

Prof. A.B. Lal,
Vice-Chancellor

No.3846/VC/69
SENATE HOUSE
ALLAHABAD
24th September, 1969

The Secretary,
Inter-University Board of
India & Ceylon,
Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi-1.

Dear Sir,

A question has arisen whether the Middle School Course of the USSR is equivalent to our Intermediate Examination or not, and whether a person who has passed this course can be admitted to the 2-Year degree course in a University.

One view is that it may, at best, be regarded as equal to the XI Class, so that after passing this examination a student may either join 2nd Year Intermediate or the 1st Year of a Three-Year Degree Course, but not the 1st Year of a Two-Year Degree Course. Another view is that it should be regarded as equal to High School.

I enclose herewith some papers which I have received in respect of a student named Animesh Basu who sought admission here.

I shall be grateful if the Equivalence Committee could kindly look into this case and give its decision for the future for our guidance. The papers enclosed herewith may also kindly be returned to me when they have been seen by the Equivalence Committee.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(A.B. Lal)

Appendix VI

E.C. dated 6.10.69

SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE

This school leaving certificate is given to Mr. Animesh Basu who was born on January 6, 1955 in Chelmsford, Great Britain. Mr. Animesh Basu completed his studies in the Special School No.26, Moscow, Sovietsky district with teaching of several subjects in English language. On his excellent character, Mr. Animesh Basu obtained the following knowledge:-

The Russian Language	-	3 /Satisfactory/
Literature	-	3 /Satisfactory/
Algebra and Elementary Explicit Functions	-	4 /Good /
Geometry	-	3 /Satisfactory/
History of USSR	-	3 /Satisfactory/
General History	-	3 /Satisfactory/
Social Science	-	3 /Satisfactory/
Physics	-	4 / Good /
Astronomy	-	3 /Satisfactory/
Chemistry	-	3 /Satisfactory/
Biology	-	4 / Good /
Geography	-	3 /Satisfactory/
English Language	-	4 / Good /
Drawing	-	3 /Satisfactory/
Technical Translation in Labour Training	-	4 / Good /

Mr. Animesh Basu has also completed the programme in Physical Culture, Singing and Drawing.

Director of School	Sd/-	Signature
Assistant Director	Sd/-	Signature
Teacher	Sd/-	Signature

(Seal of Ministry of Education)

28th July, 1969

MP

E No.996733

Note : According to Russian system of evaluation, marks are given out of a total of 5 marks. Hence 3 indicates 60% and 4 indicates 80%.

Translation of "ATTESTAT" attested by Lt. Col. G.M. Krishnan, Assistant Military Attache, Embassy of India, Moscow.

Sd/-

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee held on October 5, 1970 at 3.00 P.M. at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

Present:

1. Shri Suraj Bhan (Chairman)
2. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar
3. Prof. S.N. Sen
4. Shri Kirpal Singh Narang
5. Dr. M.B. Lal
6. Prof. V.V. John
7. Dr. B.P. Apte
8. Dr. Amrik Singh (Secretary)

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on July 4, 1970.

(Already circulated)

Confirmed.

2. Matters arising out of the last meeting:

i) Associate membership of the International Association of Universities.

ii) Position regarding the Inter-University House.

i) The President informed the Committee of the conversations that he had had in this regard with the officials of the International Association of Universities. According to them, only those Associations which had a representative regional character are accepted as Associate Members of the Association. Though India and Ceylon had one Association, this was not regarded as conclusive enough by the said Association.

In view of this statement, it was resolved to record the matter.

ii) The matter was taken up as recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Finance Committee (enclosed herewith).

3. To note that Shri B.L. Pandey, Vice-Chancellor, Ravishankar University has become a member of the Standing Committee in place of Dr. K. Bhattacharya.

Noted.

.....2/

4. To report the provisional membership of the following Universities/Institutes to the Inter-University Sports Board:-

i) Guru Nanak University, Amritsar
ii) Bhopal University, Bhopal
iii) Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola
iv) Himachal Pradesh University, Simla.

Resolved to accept the following universities as members of the Sports Board:-

i) Guru Nanak University, Amritsar
ii) Bhopal University, Bhopal
iii) Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola
iv) Himachal Pradesh University, Simla.

5. To report for confirmation, action taken by the Chairman, on the following matters:-

i) Appointment of Shri G.C. Vyas, Assistant w.e.f. 4.8.70 on a purely temporary basis against the regular post vacated by Shri N.K. Patnaik.

ii) Extension of the tenure of Shri Harnam Singh, L.D.C. in the Sports Division for a further period of two months w.e.f. 24.9.1970 in connection with the additional work relating to NSO Schemes.

iii) Extension of the tenure of Shri Baldev Krishan Chawla, L.D.C. for a further period of two months w.e.f. 8.9.70 against the leave vacancy of Shri K. Sivaram, Assistant.

Confirmed.

6. To consider the question of admission of the Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar to full membership of the Board.

Resolved to refer the matter to the Annual Meeting of the Board.

7. To consider the following resolution adopted at the Vice Chancellors' Conference of the State Universities, U.P. held at Agra University on 29th and 30th June, 1970:

"The Conference resolved that it be recommended to the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon that the Deemed Universities be admitted as full members to the Board and not as associate members.

(Agra University)

Resolved to refer the matter to the Annual Meeting of the Board.

.....3/

8. To consider letter No.Acad II-AU-70/27153 dated the 16th July 1970 from the Registrar, Punjab Agricultural University regarding the formation of Association of Agricultural Universities.

Resolved to record the letter.

9. To consider the question of subscription for membership of the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

The President reported on the discussions that were held at the last meeting of Finance and General Purpose Committee held at Mcgill University, Montreal under the Chairmenship of Dr. K.L. Shrimali, which he had also attended on special invitation.

As a result of discussion, the Committee resolved to maintain the status quo.

10. To consider letter dated the 28th July 1970 from Dr. N.R. Tawde regarding autonomy of Universities.

It was reported to the meeting that opinion with regard to voluntary or compulsory membership of the students' union had been a subject of debate amongst the vice-chancellors of U.P. universities. While no firm conclusion had yet emerged, the universities in general preferred the kind of arrangement proposed by the State Government. That being so, it was not thought necessary to discuss the matter any further.

11. To report on the information services on student research proposed to be developed by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

The Secretary reported on the discussions that he had had with Shri J.P. Naik, Member-Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, in this regard. As a result of discussion, the Committee approved of the arrangement as worked out below:-

i) The ICSSR would, collaborate with the IUB in this matter and will bring out its publications relating to student research as joint publications of the ICSSR and the IUB.

ii) The ICSSR would also set up a small Advisory Committee for its programme of collecting and disseminating information about student research. The IUB will be represented on this Committee.

12. To consider the following additions in the Office Manual:-

i) Seven members shall constitute the quorum for a meeting of the Standing Committee.

ii) Cash received during the day by the Cash Clerk/ Accountant or any other person authorised to do so (except postage imprest) shall invariably be deposited in the bank within 24 working hours.

iii) Every application for leave, on medical grounds, for more than ten days shall be accompanied by a medical certificate. The submission of such a certificate shall not itself confer upon the employee any right to leave unless sanctioned by the competent authority. The said authority may at its discretion secure a second medical opinion and decide the case on its merits.

iv) An employee of the Board who remains absent after the end of his leave, the period of such overstayal shall, unless the leave is extended by the competent authority, be treated as half-pay leave to the extent such leave is due and as extraordinary leave to the extent the period of half-pay leave falls short of the period of overstayal. The employee is not entitled to leave salary during such overstayal not covered by an extension to leave granted by competent authority.

The employee who remains absent without leave shall also render himself liable to disciplinary action, including termination of services in case of long absence.

Resolved to approve the above additions in the Office Manual.

13. To consider the following office matters:-

i) Applicability of Government rules where our rules have not been framed.

ii) Appointment of a Medical Consultant.

i) Resolved that wherever specific rules on the subject have not been framed by the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon, those of the Government of India would apply.

ii) Resolved to authorise the Chairman to designate two doctors as Medical Consultants to the Board. They alone would be empowered to express an opinion in case of any reference made to them by the office.

.....5/

14. To note that a Joint Meeting with the U.G.C. has been fixed for 10.30 A.M. on 6th October 1970.

Noted.

15. To consider the recommendations of the Finance Committee meetings held/to be held on the 30th July and 5th October 1970;

(Appendix-I)
(Appendix-II)

Approved.

16. To consider the recommendations of the Equivalence Committee meeting to be held on the 5th October 1970.

Withdrawn.

17. To reconsider the following resolution of the Sports Committee passed at its meeting held on the 16th December 1968:

> "In view of the increasing importance of sports in university life and greater resources that are likely to be made available, it was felt that the Universities should, as far as possible, nominate such representatives to the IUSB as are concerned with policy making at the University level."

After discussion, it was resolved to amend the above resolution with this addition: after policy making in the penultimate line, add the words "in the field of sports".

18. To fix the date for the 46th Annual Meeting of the Board.

Resolved to remit the matter to the President for a final decision.

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)
Secretary.

Sd/-
(Suraj Bhan)
Chairman.

New Delhi.

INTER UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on Thursday, July 30, 1970 at 3.30 P.M. at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

PRESENT:

1. Shri Suraj Bhan ...(in the chair)
2. Prof. H.N. Dogra
3. Prof. V.V. John
4. Dr. Amrik Singh ...(Secretary)

1. To confirm the minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held on the 5th February, 1970.

(Already circulated)

Confirmed.

2. To consider further developments regarding the Inter-University House with special reference to the following heads:

(i) Norms of accommodation.
(ii) Programme of construction - immediate and long-range.
(iii) Appointment of Architect.
(iv) Funds.

The President informed the Committee that the situation with regard to the availability of the site was more hopeful than it looked in the beginning of the month. He had himself written to the Minister for Works and Housing and was scheduled to see him on the following day in this connection.

In view of these developments, the Committee was of the view that soon after the site becomes available attempts should be made to put up the entire building up to the permissible height. This was necessary not only because the office needed additional space and the members of the IUB would welcome some local facilities but also because the cost of construction was increasing every day. It did not appear necessary to the Committee therefore to go into the question of the norms of accommodation at this stage. The important thing was to put up the building as soon as possible.

.....2/

Regarding availability of funds, it was clear to the Committee that some additional funds would have to be raised. A number of suggestions with regard to the likely sources were made but it was resolved to defer this question till the next meeting.

As to the appointment of an architect, the Committee felt that the project was not big enough to attract leading architects. As a result of discussion, the Committee asked Prof. R.N. Dogra to consult the Chairman of the Association of Architects and make some suggestions to the Committee at its next meeting.

3. To reconsider the decision regarding the discount schedule for the distribution of Board's publications and its applicability to assorted titles.

On the basis of the note submitted by the office, the Committee resolved to amend its earlier resolution and accepted the proposal that the schedule of rates now in force be applied to 'Assorted Titles' as well.

4.(a) To report the progress in the negotiations with the Ministry of Education & Youth Services regarding staff structure and other related expenditures in respect of the NSO programmes entrusted to IUB.

(b) To consider the desirability of the merger of IUB and Sports Board's accounts from the Ist April, 1971.

(a) The Secretary reported that as a result of a meeting on June 27, 1970, the Ministry of Education had agreed to the following staff structure and related expenses for the NSO programmes that the IUSB was handling:

One Officer in the Reader's scale - Rs.700-1250.

One Stenographer in the scale Rs.210-530.

One Office Incharge in the scale Rs.350-25-450.

Two Assistants in the scale Rs.210-530.

One L.D.C. in the scale Rs.110-100.

One Peon in the scale Rs.70-1-85.

TA/DA of the senior officer to visit universities camp sites etc. Rs.5,000/-

Contingencies: Rs.2,000/- per year.

Resolved to accept the proposal.

(b) *Withdrawn.*

5. To consider the question of the implementation of the proposal to hold a seminar on Examinations in December 1970/ January 1971 for which a grant of Rs.25,000/- is likely to be made available by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

Resolved to approve the proposal to hold a seminar on Examinations, as suggested.

6. To record for confirmation the payment of following washing allowance admissible to class III and class IV staff w.e.f. Ist August, 1969:

(i)	Staff Car Driver	-	Rs.2.50 per month
(ii)	Class IV Staff	-	Rs.2.00 per month

Recorded.

7. To consider the question of writing off an amount of Rs.67.50 in respect of the cost of the book 'Literacy in Traditional Societies' retained by a reviewer who contributed a review article in the University News.

Resolved to write off the amount in question.

8. Staff Matters.

Resolved to consider the matters at the next meeting of the Finance Committee.

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)
Secretary.

Sd/-
(Sirajul Hasan)
Chairman.

New Delhi.

APPENDIX II

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA

Minutes of the meeting of the Fin Co ittee held on 5th October 1970 at 11.30 a.m. in the office of the Secretary, IUB.

PRESENT:

1. Shri Suraj Bhan ...(Chairman)
2. Prof. V.V. John
3. Dr. Amrik Singh ...(Secretary)

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on the 30th July 1970.

(Already circulated)

Confirmed.

2. To consider further the following matters arising out of last meeting:

i) Appointment of Architect for the Inter-University House.

ii) Funds.

Prof. R.N. Dogra, who could not attend the meeting, had however suggested to the Committee that the architects who had been awarded the second and third prizes respectively in the competition organised by the Nehru University might be invited in that order to undertake the construction of the Inter-University House. The Committee accepted the suggestion and authorised Prof. R.N. Dogra and the Secretary, IUB, to work out the details and report them for confirmation to the President. In case the matter required any further consideration the Finance Committee might be summoned again.

The Committee resolved to recommend to the Standing Committee that the Ministry of Education & Youth Services might be approached to help in the construction of the Inter-University House. At the same time efforts to explore other sources of funds, such as the LIC, scheduled banks, or any party willing to pay advance rent might be undertaken. The Secretary was authorised to make enquiries in this regard and report to the President. He was also authorised to explore further with the World University Service about their offer to pay towards the construction of one floor.

3. To receive for its recommendation to the Standing Committee the Audit Report and the following statement of accounts for the year 1969-70:

Receipt and Payment Account of:

i) Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon

ii) Inter-University Sports Board of India & Ceylon

Provident Fund Account of:

Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon and the Inter-University Sports Board of India & Ceylon.

Approved.

4. To consider the Revised Budget Estimates of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon for the year 1970-71.

Approved.

5. To consider the Budget Estimates of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon for the year 1971-72.

Approved.

6. To consider the utilisation of the development grant of Rs.25,000/- from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

The Committee noted that while the IUB library was growing in size and range and a certain amount of documentation was also available in it, it was time to expand these activities and establish a Research and Reference Cell in the IUB. The proposal made by the Ford Foundation could also be used in extension of these activities. It was resolved therefore to suggest to the Standing Committee that the proposal to create a Research and Reference Cell in the IUB might be taken up with the Ministry of Education. While doing so, the Committee was emphatically of the opinion that this cell should have the same kind of autonomy of functioning and expression of views as any other research centre in the academic world.

7. To report the approval accorded by the President to the appointment of M/s. S.N. Dhawan & Co., Chartered Accountants, New Delhi, as our Auditors to audit the accounts for the year 1970-71.

Approved.

8. Staff Matters.

Resolved to recommend that in terms of the Standing Committee resolution dated 7-10-1969, the post of the Deputy Superintendent be abolished and the present incumbent Shri K.C. Kalra be appointed as Superintendent with effect from 5-10-1970 at Rs.430/-p.m. in the scale Rs.400-30-640-40-800.

9. To record that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have agreed to meet the expenditure on the appointment of the following staff and render other financial assistance in connection with the implementation of the N.S.O. programme:

1. One Officer	in the grade	Rs.400-950
2. One Stenographer	"	Rs.210-530
3. One SAS Accountant	"	Rs.270-575
4. One Assistant	"	Rs.210-530
5. One L.D.C.	"	Rs.110-180
T.A./D.A.	Rs.4,000	
Contingencies	Rs.3,000 (within which class IV assistance required should also be managed)	

While noting the contents of the letter received from the Ministry of Education, the Finance Committee felt that instead of the Ministry of Education taking decisions with regard to minor details it should be suggested to the latter that an overall figure might be agreed between the Ministry of Education and the IUB and the details should be left to the IUB.

10. To consider the grant of interim relief to the employees of the Board w.e.f. 1st March 1970 as announced by the Government of India on the 30th September 1970.

Basic Pay Range		Amount of Interim Relief per month
Below Rs.85/-	...	Rs.15/-
Rs. 85-209	...	Rs.25/-
Rs.210-499	...	Rs.30/-
Rs.500-1250	...	Rs.45/-

(Subject to marginal adjustments so that pay plus interim relief does not exceed Rs.1295/- p.m.).

Approved.

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)
Secretary.

Sd/-
(Suraj Bhan)
Chairman.

New Delhi,
October 5, 1970.

JOINT MEETING OF THE U.G.C. AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

MEETING :

Dated : 6th October 1970.

A G E N D A

Item No. 1 : To review the programmes of N.S.O. initiated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, and programmes of student welfare initiated by the U.G.C.

Item No. 2: To consider the question of uniformity with regard to percentage of marks prescribed for award of divisions in various faculties other than medicine and engineering with a view to coordination in standards in universities.

Item No. 3 : To consider a reference from the Universities in Andhra Pradesh with regard to the jurisdiction of the State Vigilence Commission over autonomous bodies in the State.

JOINT MEETING OF THE U.G.C. AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON.

MEETING :

Dated : 6th October 1970.

Item No.1 : To review the programmes of National Sports Organisation initiated by the Ministry of Education and programmes of student welfare initiated by the U.G.C.

The programmes of National Sports Organisation initiated by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, comprise the following :

1. Development of physical facilities in Indian Universities.
2. Provision of coaches.
3. Organisation of coaching camp.
4. Award of sports talent scholarships.

Of these, the first two are assigned to the U.G.C. and the other two to the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon.

With regard to the programmes assigned to the UGC, the Commission had in August 1969, on a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services with regard to promotion and implementation of programmes of National Sports Organisation appointed a Committee to consider the matter. The Committee in November 1969, recommended the following grants on sharing basis for the different projects, as the grants intimated by the Ministry to be given to universities and colleges were considered to be unrealistic:

	Project	Cost(Rs)	Sharing Basis (Rs)
1.	Gymnasium		
	i) For a University (120'x 90')	2.5 lakhs	75 : 25
	ii) For a college with enrolment of 1500 or more (100'x 80')	1.5 lakhs	75 : 25
	iii) For a smaller college	0.75 lakhs	75 : 25
2.	Sports pavilion/track	2.50 lakhs	50 : 50
3.	Swimming Pool		
	50 mtrs x 21 mtrs	5.00 lakhs	50 : 50
	25 mtrs x 12 mtrs	2.50 lakhs	50 : 50
4.	Development of play fields with accessories etc.		
	i) For a university	15,000/-	100%
	[illegible]	10,000/-	100%

The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Committee which was subsequently also accepted by the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services. The Government of India have so far placed an amount of Rs.46 lakhs at the disposal of the U.G.C. for the implementation of the programmes of National Sports Organisation. The Commission had invited proposals in this behalf from the universities and colleges which have been scrutinized by a Committee, appointed by the Commission. The main recommendations of the Committee which are being placed before the Commission at its meeting to be held on 7th October, 1970 are as follows:

"(a) The Committee noted that the funds at the disposal of the Commission are limited as compared with the total requirements of the universities and colleges. The Committee therefore, agreed to recommend the following priorities:

1. Gymnasium.
2. Sports Pavilion and track.
3. Swimming pools.
4. Playing fields and accessories.

(b) The Committee was of the opinion that the grants could be better utilised if standard designs with their blue prints and specifications for different projects like gymnasium, sports pavilions and swimming pools are got prepared by architects/engineers from agencies like the CPWD universities etc. for guidance.

(c) The gymnasium should be a multipurpose hall which can be used for various purposes like Badminton, Basket Ball, and Gymnastics. Besides these, small rooms should be provided in the gymnasium for night training, table tennis, wrestling etc. It may be ensured that while preparing the plans and specifications proper standards for length, breadth and height of the hall are maintained."

The Committee has also recommended grants amounting to Rs.29 lakhs for 17 universities and Rs.65 lakhs approximately to 80 colleges for the implementation of the programmes of National Sports Organisation.

The Commission had earlier been providing assistance to universities for the implementation of coaches trained in the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The Commission' assistance was limited to 50% of the expenditure which was to be met from out of the unassigned grant placed at the disposal of the University every year. The Commission has, however, now decided to provide assistance to the extent of 75% of the expenditure on the appointment of trained coaches (not necessarily from National Institute of Sports, Patiala). The expenditure is not to be charged to the unassigned grant and a separate grant outside the Fourth Plan allocation would be available to the University for this purpose.

...contd.

So far as the organisation of coaching camps and award of sports talent scholarships are concerned, the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon has intimated the following:

"While the letter initiating the scheme was sent out in October 1969 the actual release of funds was effected in February 1970. Proposals to hold coaching camps had been invited earlier. Since the funds were released later no commitment could be made to the universities for organising coaching camps. Therefore, before the 31st of March 1970 only 17 university level coaching camps could be held. In view of the time factor involved the Ministry of Education agreed to the amount being used by the end of July 1970 instead of 31st March 1970.

During the summer vacation of 1970, five inter-university level coaching camps were held in Athletics, Hockey, Wrestling, Volleyball and Football. 103 university level coaching camps are proposed to be held in the course of this year. Unspent grants which could not be used till 31st of July 1970 can now be used in the current session as the Ministry of Education has agreed to carry forward the unspent grant released for the last year.

Proposals for additional staff to look after the work generated have been pending with the Ministry of Education for almost a year now. Sanction in respect of any of those posts has however yet to be received.

Applications for the sports talent scholarships scheme were invited. 297 applications were received. A selection committee has already selected the required number of students (50). A few additional names have also been kept on the waiting list in case some of those 50 drop out or are found ineligible in any way."

With regard to programmes of student welfare, the Commission within its limited resources, is already giving high priority to programmes of student welfare. The Commission is of the view that programmes of student welfare are integral part of the educational development and the improvement of the conditions in which the students live and work have a salutary effect on students' attitudes and performance and contribute generally to creating a helpful atmosphere for serious studies. A note indicating the assistance being provided by the Commission to universities and colleges for student welfare programmes is attached. (Appendix).

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services have provided an additional amount of Rs.3 crores in the budget of the U.G.C. for 1970-71 for implementation of the following new programmes of student welfare worked out jointly by the Ministry of Education and the U.G.C. :

...contd.

(a) Establishment of text-book centres for residential areas.	Rs. 150 lakhs
(b) Establishment of health centres in colleges.	Rs. 70 lakhs
(c) Grants to colleges for establishing or developing book banks.	Rs. 52 lakhs
(d) Grants to colleges for colleges/societies formed on functional basis.	Rs. 20 lakhs
(e) Travel grants to students for specific purposes.	Rs. 8 lakhs

The matter is for consideration.

The Commission is providing assistance to universities and colleges for the following schemes of students welfare:

(a) Student aid fund;

(b) Student Welfare programmes in colleges;

(c) Installation of water coolers in universities and colleges;

(d) Improvement of existing hostel facilities in universities (The Commission provides grant upto a ceiling of Rs.20,000 to a university and Rs.10,000 to Institutions deemed to be universities for improvement of dining hall, kitchen, common-room facilities, sanitary facilities and cooperative canteens);

(e) Day student home/Non-resident students centres in universities (Non-resident students centres in colleges are provided under the regular development programme of limited assistance to colleges). A sum of Rs. one lakh is available to each university for setting up a Student Home, outside the Fourth Plan allocation of the University. The Commission has accepted proposals of 28 universities for Student Homes.

A sum of Rs.35,000/- is available to each college from the Commission for Non-resident Student Centre. (Rs.70,000/- for a college with student enrolment of 1000 and above.)

(f) Visiting studentship: With effect from 1969-70 the Commission has introduced this scheme, the broad purpose of which is to help students to know the country by providing opportunities to visit places of outstanding interest in the field of national development, culture history and education. The maximum grant payable by the Commission is Rs.5,000/- p.a. for each university.

Apart from the special programmes listed above, the Commission has been assisting universities and colleges for the following purposes as a part of their regular development:

(a) Construction of hostels.

(b) Improvement of libraries with provision of adequate reading seats. The Commission's norms require an institution to provide reading seats for at least 25% of its roll strength.

(c) Book grants including special grants for purchase of multiple copies of text-books for the use of needy students.

(d) appointment of deans of student welfare (for universities only).

(e) Improvement of students employment information and guidance bureaux.

The Commission has decided that with effect from 1970-71, the Commission's grants towards student aid fund in universities may be raised from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 per annum. As regards colleges, the revised allotment will be as follows:

Enrolment	Grant for S.A.F.
250 or below	Rs. 750
251 - 500	Rs.1,000
501 - 750	Rs.1,750
751--1000	Rs.2,250
1001-1250	Rs.2,750
1251 and above	Rs.3,250

The Commission has recently approved the following amounts for allocation to colleges for student welfare:

Enrolment as on 1st August in the preceding	Grant Each Year
Below 500	Rs. 5,000
501 - 999	Rs. 8,000
1000-1499	Rs.10,000
1500- and above	Rs.12,000

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JOINT MEETING OF THE U.G.C. AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON.

MEETING:

Dated: 6th October 1970.

Item No. 2: To consider the question of uniformity with regard to percentage of marks prescribed for award of divisions in various faculties other than medicine and engineering with a view to coordination in standards in universities.

The question of evolving uniform pattern with regard to percentage of marks required for award of divisions has, in the past, been repeatedly brought to the attention of the U.G.C. and the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon. Some universities award a second division on securing 45% marks, some others on securing 48% and while others on securing 50%. Some universities viz., Calcutta, Jadavpur, Kalyani and Visva-Bharati which have honours course for B.A. award a second division on securing 40%. Similarly, for third division, some universities award it on securing 33%, some on securing 35% and while others on securing 36%. Further some universities having a pass course award a distinction to those securing 50% marks.

A number of cases of students obtaining a second division in universities where the minimum percentage prescribed for such division is less than 50% on being not recognised by universities prescribing 50% as the minimum for second division, had been brought to the notice of the Inter-University Board. The Standing Committee of the Board at its meeting held in August 1966 resolved that:-

> "As far as the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon is concerned, a second class degree means minimum of 50% marks and any deviation from it is to be regarded as deviation from the standards that the university should try to prescribe."

The universities have not still followed in line this recommendation.

The U.G.C. at its meeting held on 1st December 1965 had considered the question of uniformity of marks in classifying divisions in the university examinations referred to it by the Government of India, Ministry of Education who had intimated that non-uniformity in the percentages in classifying divisions affected the candidates at the time of recruitment to certain posts. The Government of India had requested the Commission to consider the anomaly involved in awarding divisions on different bases by different universities. A similar proposal was also

...contd.

received from Panjab University to lay down a uniform pattern for classifying marks in various divisions for various universities in the country. This question was accordingly referred to the Committee on "Standards of Education" set up by the Commission. However, the Committee had not considered it necessary to make any recommendations in this behalf.

The matter was also referred to the Inter-University Board of India for their views. The Board had intimated that the question had been considered by them on a number of occasions. At its 38th annual meeting at Bombay in February 1963, the Board had resolved that both at the postgraduate and degree level in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce the classification of results should be based on the following percentage of marks:

First Class (or Grade 'A')	Minimum 60% or higher percentage.
Second Class (or Grade 'B')	Minimum 50% or higher percentage.
Third Class and Pass mark (or Grade 'C')	Minimum 35% or higher percentage.

On the question of prescribing uniform percentage of marks to classify divisions in the professional disciplines also, the Standing Committee of the Board in its meeting on 19th October, 1964 had resolved that it be recommended to the universities that in professional disciplines like Engineering and Medicine etc., the following percentages may be prescribed for classifying successful candidates with a view to attain some uniformity in evaluation:

(1) 75% marks or above .. .. Honours
(2) 65% marks or above .. .. Ist Class
(3) 50% marks .. .. For a Pass

The universities had been addressed by the Board on this point.

The Commission in its meeting on 1st December 1965 had desired that this matter be referred to the Education Commission. The Education Commission in its report made the following observations on the subject:

"We recommend that the grading or classification of examination results is almost invariably done on an absolute rather than on a relative basis. In our present system of examination, an 80% marks in Mathematics does not convey the same meaning as say 80% marks in History or English. Again an 80% marks on one year does not mean the same thing as 80% in another year because examiners may be different and there may be many other variations from year to year. A system of grading must be such as to bring out whether a student belongs, say to the top 20% of his class or to the bottom 20%. It is strongly

recommended that even if the present system of examinations and classifying the results is continued, it should be supplemented by giving, in the same certificate, the relative grading of the student, say on a five pointscale. Grade 'A' would mean that the student is in the top 20% of those who have been successful at the examination."

As the Education Commission did not make any observation on the classification of marks for determining the divisions, the Commission decided to make a comprehensive study of rules regarding the award of divisions at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. A note prepared in this behalf, as placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st February 1967, is attached. (Appendix I).

The Commission noted the facts in the note placed before it regarding grading examinations in Indian universities and desired that this schedule be brought to the notice of the universities. The Commission also desired that the attention of the universities may be invited to the recommendation of the Education Commission as indicated above. A copy of the letter sent to the universities is also attached. (Appendix II).

Subsequently, the Inter-University Board at its meeting held in February 1968 resolved that the question of prescribing a uniform percentage of marks for the award of various divisions in different faculties of the universities, be referred to the U.G.C. for necessary action. The Board was informed of the action taken by the Commission as indicated in the earlier paragraphs and a copy of the letter sent to the universities was also sent to the I.U.B.

The matter is for consideration.

Appendix I

Grading in Examinations in Indian Universities

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It is often said that lack of uniformity in grading students in university examinations brings about a certain degree of discrimination in matters of employment by the private and public agencies. This is due to the fact that the minima prescribed for the award of divisions vary from one university to another. Thus a particular class in one university does not represent the same depth of understanding and competence as its counterpart in another university. While scholastic attainment depends on a number of factors such as the course content, the standard of the question paper, the standard of marking etc., the prevalence of different rules and procedures in the matter of awarding divisions is also an important factor to be reckoned with. It has to be noted in this connection that many employing agencies insist on a second class at the university examinations before admitting candidates to their public examinations or interviews.

2. The present study is based on an analysis of the data received from the following 40 universities in response to a questionnaire issued by the University Grants Commission in February 1962: Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Burdwan, Bihar, Bombay, Bhagalpur, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Kerala, Kurukshetra, Kalyani, Lucknow, Madras, Mysore, Marathwada, Nagpur, Osmania, Poona, Panjab, Rajasthan, Roorkee, Ranchi, Saugar, S.N.D.T. Women's, Sri Venkateswara, Sardar Patel, Utkal, Vikram and Visva-Bharati.

3. It is interesting to note that one of the important suggestions made by the U.G.C. Committee on Examination Reform viz., that universities should not award a third class at the Master's examination as third class at the Master's level would appear to be a contradiction in terms, has been implemented by a number of universities. Thus the Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Calcutta, Jadavpur, Madras, Sri Venkateswara and Visva-Bharati award only two classes at the M.A. examination. At the M.Sc. examination, the following universities award only two classes: Andhra, Annamalai, Calcutta, Jadavpur, Madras and Sri Venkateswara. Universities awarding only two classes at M.Com. are: Annamalai, Calcutta and Madras. At the M.A. level, the minima prescribed for the first and second classes are 60% and 45% of the aggregate respectively in the Andhra, Annamalai and Visva-Bharati Universities. In the Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities, first class is awarded at 60% and second class at 40%. The Madras University award first class at 60% and second class to those candidates who secure at least 40% marks in each paper and at least 45% in the aggregate. In Sri Venkateswara University, the minima prescribed for the award of divisions at M.A. are 60% for first class and 50% for second class. At the M.Sc. level, the minima for the award of first class is 60% in the Universities of Andhra Annamalai, Calcutta, Jadavpur, Madras and Sri Venkateswara. For second class, the minimum marks are 40% in the Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities 45% in each paper and 50% in the aggregate in the Madras University and 50% in the Andhra, Annamalai and Sri Venkateswara Universities. At the M.Com. level, first class is awarded at 60%. For a place in the second class, the minimum marks are 40% in the Calcutta University, 45% in the Annamalai University and 40% in each paper and 45% in the aggregate in the Madras University.

Some universities award only two divisions or a distinction at the undergraduate level also. These universities are:

	N of the University.	Minima for first or Distinction	Minima for second or pass
B.A.	Bhagalpur	50	35
	Burdwan	50	36
	Gauhati	50	36
	Jadavpur	60	40
	Utkal	50	36
B.Sc.	Bhagalpur	50	35
	Burdwan	50	36
	Gauhati	50	36
	Jadavpur	60	40
	Utkal	50	36
B.Com.	Bhagalpur	50	35
	Gauhati	55	40
	Utkal	50	36

5. The minima prescribed by the universities for the award of divisions are given in Encl. to this note. These statements show that at the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. levels, all universities included in this study award first class at 60% of the aggregate marks. In M.A., 4 universities award first class at 65% viz. Bombay, Gujarat, Poona and S.N.D.T. Women's; the remaining universities award first class to candidates securing 60% marks or above. In the M.Sc. examination two universities namely Bombay, Gujarat and Poona award first class at 65% and the others at 60%. At the M.Com. level, the Gujarat, Karnatak and Poona Universities award first class at 65%; others at 60%. In the Karnatak University, candidates securing 70% marks or above are awarded first class with distinction.

6. Second class is awarded by different universities at 40%, 45%, 48% and 50%, as shown in the following table:

Degree	Universities awarding second class at 40%	Universities awarding second class at 45%	Universities awarding second class at 48%	Universities awarding second class at 50%
1	2	3	4	5
B.A.	Nil	Agra Aligarh Allahabad Banaras Bihar Bombay Gujarat Jabalpur Nagpur Poona Rajasthan S.N.D.T. Vikram (13)	Gorakhpur Lucknow Marathwada Osmania Sardar Patel Saugar (6)	Andhra Annamalai Delhi Karnatak Kerala Kurukshetra Madras Mysore Punjab Sri Venkateswara (10)
M.Sc.	Nil	Agra Aligarh Banaras Bihar	Allahabad Gorakhpur Lucknow Marathwada	Andhra Annamalai Delhi Karnatak

Appendix I

Grading in Examinations in Indian Universities

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It is often said that lack of uniformity in grading students in university examinations brings about a certain degree of discrimination in matters of employment by the private and public agencies. This is due to the fact that the minima prescribed for the award of divisions vary from one university to another. Thus a particular class in one university does not represent the same depth of understanding and competence as its counterpart in another university. While scholastic attainment depends on a number of factors such as the course content, the standard of the question paper, the standard of marking etc., the prevalence of different rules and procedures in the matter of awarding divisions is also an important factor to be reckoned with. It has to be noted in this connection that many employing agencies insist on a second class at the university examinations before admitting candidates to their public examinations or interviews.

2. The present study is based on an analysis of the data received from the following 40 universities in response to a questionnaire issued by the University Grants Commission in February 1962: Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Burdwan, Bihar, Bombay, Bhagalpur, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Kerala, Kurukshetra, Kalyani, Lucknow, Madras, Mysore, Marathwada, Nagpur, Osmania, Poona, Panjab, Rajasthan, Roorkee, Ranchi, Saugar, S.N.D.T. Women's, Sri Venkateswara, Sardar Patel, Utkal, Vikram and Visva-Bharati.

3. It is interesting to note that one of the important suggestions made by the U.G.C. Committee on Examination Reform viz., that universities should not award a third class at the Master's examination as third class at the Master's level would appear to be a contradiction in terms, has been implemented by a number of universities. Thus the Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Calcutta, Jadavpur, Madras, Sri Venkateswara and Visva-Bharati award only two classes at the M.A. examination. At the M.Sc. examination, the following universities award only two classes: Andhra, Annamalai, Calcutta, Jadavpur, Madras and Sri Venkateswara. Universities awarding only two classes at M.Com. are: Annamalai, Calcutta and Madras. At the M.A. level, the minima prescribed for the first and second classes are 60% and 45% of the aggregate respectively in the Andhra, Annamalai and Visva-Bharati Universities. In the Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities, first class is awarded at 60% and second class at 40%. The Madras University award first class at 60% and second class to those candidates who secure at least 40% marks in each paper and at least 45% in the aggregate. In Sri Venkateswara University, the minima prescribed for the award of divisions at M.A. are 60% for first class and 50% for second class. At the M.Sc. level, the minimum for the award of first class is 60% in the Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Calcutta, Jadavpur, Madras and Sri Venkateswara. For second class, the minimum marks are 40% in the Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities 45% in each paper and 50% in the aggregate in the Madras University and 50% in the Andhra, Annamalai and Sri Venkateswara Universities. At the M.Com. level, first class is awarded at 60%. For a place in the second class, the minimum marks are 40% in the Calcutta University, 45% in the Annamalai University and 40% in each paper and 45% in the aggregate in the Madras University.

Some universities award only two divisions or a distinction [illegible] level also. These universities are:

	Name of the University.	Minima for first or Distinction	Minima for second or pass
B.A.	Bhagalpur	50	35
	Burdwan	50	36
	Gauhati	50	36
	Jadavpur	60	40
	Utkal	50	36
B.Sc.	Bhagalpur	50	35
	Burdwan	50	36
	Gauhati	50	36
	Jadavpur	60	40
	Utkal	50	36
B.Com.	Bhagalpur	50	35
	Gauhati	55	40
	Utkal	50	36

5. The minima prescribed by the universities for the award of divisions are given in Encl. to this note. These statements show that at the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. levels, all universities included in this study award first class at 60% of the aggregate marks. In M.A., 4 universities award first class at 65% viz. Bombay, Gujarat, Poona and S.N.D.T. Women's; the remaining universities award first class to candidates securing 60% marks or above. In the M.Sc. examination two universities namely, Bombay, Gujarat and Poona award first class at 65% and the others at 60%. At the M.Com. level, the Gujarat, Karnatak and Poona Universities award first class at 65%; others at 60%. In the Karnatak University, candidates securing 70% marks or above are awarded first class with distinction.

6. Second class is awarded by different universities at 40%, 45%, 48% and 50%, as shown in the following table:

Degree	Universities awarding second class at 40%	Universities awarding second class at 45%	Universities awarding second class at 48%	Universities awarding second class at 50%
1	2	3	4	5
B.A.	Nil	Agra Aligarh Allahabad Banaras Bihar Bombay Gujarat Jabalpur Nagpur Poona Rajasthan S.N.D.T. Vikram (13)	Gorakhpur Lucknow Marathwada Osmania Sardar Patel Saugar (6)	Andhra Annamalai Delhi Karnatak Kerala Kurukshetra Madras Mysore Panjab Sri Venkateswara (10)
B.Sc.	Nil	Agra Aligarh Banaras Bihar	Allahabad Gorakhpur Lucknow Marathwada	Andhra Annamalai Delhi Karnatak

1	2	3	4	5
		Jabalpur Nagpur Poona Rajasthan Vikram (9)	Osmania Sardar Patel Saugar (7)	Kerala Kurukshetra Madras Mysore Panjab Sri Venkateswara (10)
B.Com.	Burdwan Calcutta (2)	Banaras Bihar Jabalpur Karnatak Nagpur Vikramm (6)	Agra Aligarh Allahabad Gorakhpur Lucknow Marathwada Osmania Rajasthan Sardar Patel Saugar (10)	Andhra Annamalai Bombay Gujarat Madras Mysore Panjab Poona Sri Venkateswara (9)
M.A.	Nil	Banaras Bhagalpur Bihar Gauhati Ranchi (5)	Agra Aligarh Allahabad Gorakhpur Jabalpur Kalyani Lucknow Nagpur Rajasthan Saugar Utkal Vikram (12)	Baroda Bombay S.N.D.T. Delhi Gujarat Karnatak Kerala Kurukshetra Marathwada Mysore Osmania Panjan Poona Sardar Patel (14)
M.Sc.	Nil	Banaras Bhagalpur Bihar Gauhati Ranchi (5)	Agra Aligarh Allahabad Gorakhpur Jabalpur Kalyani Lucknow Nagpur Rajasthan Roorkee Saugar Utkal Vikram (13)	Baroda Bombay Delhi Gujarat Karnatak Kerala Kurukshetra Marathwada Mysore Osmania Panjab Poona Sardar Patel (13)
M.Com.	Nil	Banaras Bhagalpur Gauhati (3)	Agra Aligarh Allahabad Gorakhpur Jabalpur Lucknow Nagpur Rajasthan Saugar Vikram (10)	Andhra Baroda Bombay Delhi Gujarat Karnatak Mysore Osmania Poona Sardar Patel (10)

7. The minimum marks prescribed for a place in third class or pass vary from 30% to 40% at the B.A., from 33% to 40% at the B.Sc., B.Com., M.A. and M.Sc., and from 35% to 40% at M.Com. Some Universities also insist on a separate pass in each paper or group or head of passing e.g. Bombay (B.A., M.A., B.Sc. M.Sc., B.Com. and M.Com.), Gujarat (M.A. and M.Com.), Marathwada (M.A. and M.Sc.) etc.

8. An interesting fact that has emerged from the present study is that the rules for the award of divisions vary not only from one university to another but also within the same university depending on the level of instruction and faculty. Thus the Agra University has 60%, 45% and 33% at B.A. and B.Sc. and 60%, 48% and 36% at M.A., M.Sc., B.Com. and M.Com. The Aligarh University has 60%, 45% and 33% at B.A. and B.Sc. and 60%, 48% and 36% at M.A., M.Sc. B.Com. and M.Com. There are similar variations in other universities as shown in Annexures to this note.

9. The universities awarding second class at 50% at the B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. levels are: Andhra, Annamalai, Bombay, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Karnatak, Kerala, Kurukshetra, Madras, Mysore, Panjab, Poona and Sri Venkateswara. The universities awarding second class at 50% at the M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. levels are: Andhra, Baroda, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnatak, Kerala, Kurukshetra, Marathwada, Mysore, Osmania, Panjab, Poona, Sardar Patel and S.N.D.T. Women's. It will be seen that some of these universities are also noted for high standards.

ENCLOSURE.

MINIMUM % OF MARKS FOR AWARDING CLASSES (1962-63)

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University	B.A. I	B.A. II	B.A. III	M.A. I	M.A. II	M.A. III
Agra	60	45	33	60	48	36
Aligarh	60	45	33	60	48	36
Allahabad	60	45	33	60	48	36
*Andhra	60	50	40	60	48	36
Annamalai	60	50	35	60	45	-
Banaras	60	45	33	60	45	35
Baroda	Rules for grading not available.		40	60	50	40
Bhagalpur	Distinction 50		Pass 35	60	45	36
Bihar	60	45	33	60	45	33
Bombay	60	45	(20 in each heads & 35 in aggregate)	65	50	25 in each head.
Burdwan	Distinction 50		36 (Pass ordinary)			-
Calcutta			36(Pass)	60	40	-
Delhi	60	50	36	60	50	40
Gauhati	Distinction		36(Pass)	60	45	36
Gorakhpur	60 50	48	33	60	48	36
Gujarat (except in languages)	60	45	30	65	50	25 in each paper or 37.5 in aggregate.
Jabalpur	60	45	33	60	48	36
Jadavpur	60	40	-	60	40	-
[illegible]yani	-	-	-	60	48	36
*Karnatak	60	50	35	60	50	40
Kerala	60	50	35	60	50	40
Kurukshetra	60	60	Below 50	60	50	Below 50
Lucknow	60	48	36	60	48	36
Madras	60	50	35	60	(4) in each paper and 45 in aggregate)	
Marathwada	60	48	36	60	50	25 in each paper and 40 in aggregate.
Mysore	60	50	35	60	50	40
Nagpur	60	45	35	60	48	36
Os[illegible]ia	60	48	35	60	50	45
Panjab	60	50	Below 50	60	50	below 50
Poona	60	45	35	65	50	40
Rajasthan	60	45	33	60	48	36
Ranchi	-	-	35	60	48	36
Sardar Patel	60	48	36	60	50	40
Saugar	60	48	33	60	48	36
SNDT Womwn's	60	45	35	65	50	40
Srivenkateswara	60	50	40	60	50	-
Utkal	Distinction 50		36 Pass	60	48	36
Vikram	60	45	33	60	48	36
Visva-Bharati	-	-	-	60	45	-

r M.A. [illegible] the pass percentage is class 60%, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] rded I class with distincyion.

ENCLOSURE

MINIMUM % OF MARKS FOR AWARDING CLASSES (1962-63)

University	B.Sc. I	B.Sc. II	B.Sc. III	M.Sc. I	M.Sc. II	M.Sc. III
Agra	60	45	33	60	48	36
Aligarh	60	45	33	60	48	36
Allahabad	60	48	33.3	60	48	36
Andhra	60	50	40	60	50	-
Annamalai	60	50	35	60	50*	35
Banaras	60	45	33	60	45	35
Baroda	Rules for grading not available.		40	60	50	40
Bhagalpur	Distinction 50		Pass 35	60	45	36
Bihar	60	45	33	60	45	33
Bombay	40 in subsidiary & 60 in principle.	40 in subsidiary 48 in principle.	33 in each head.	65	50	40(25% in Mathematics & Statistics).
Burdwan	Distinction 50		36 pass ordinary	-	-	-
Calcutta	-	-	36 pass	60	40	-
Delhi	60	50	40	60	50	40
Gauhati	Distinction 50		36 pass	60	45	36
Gorakhpur	60	48	33	60	48	36
Gujarat	45% in subsidiary & 40% in two main subjects.	60% in subsidiary & 48% in two main subjects.	33	65	50	40
Jabalpur	60	45	33	60	48	36
Jadavpur	60	40	-	60	40	-
Kalyani	-	-	-	60	48	36
Karnatak	60	50	35	60	50	40
Kerala	66	50	35	60	50	40
Kurukshetra	60	50	Below 50	60	50	Below 50
Lucknow	60	48	36	60	48	36
Madras	60	50	35	65	45% in each paper and 50% in aggregate.	-
Marathwada	60	48	36	60	50	40% in aggregate & 36% in theo & practical
Mysore	60	50	35	60	50	40
[illegible]	60	45	35	[illegible]	48	[illegible]
Orissa	60	48	35	60	50	40
Punjab	60	50	Below 50	60	50	Below 50
Poona	60	45	35	65	50	40
Rajasthan	60	45	33	60	48	36
Ranchi	-	-	35	60	48	36
Roorkee	-	-	-	60	48	36
Sardar Patel	60	48	36	60	50	40
Saugar	60	48	33	60	48	36
Tirupankateswara	60	50	40	60	50	-
Utkal	Distinction 50		36 pass	60	48	36
Vikram	60	45	33	60	48	36

MINIMUM % OF MARKS FOR AWARDING CLASSES (1962-63)

....

University	B.Com.			M.Com.		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
Agra	60	48	36	60	48	36
Aligarh	60	48	36	60	48	36
Allahabad	60	48	33	60	48	36
Andhra	60	50	40	60 4	50	40
Annamalai	60 (Part IV-40%)	50	35	60	45	-
Banaras	60	45	33	60	45	35
Baroda	Rules for grading not available.		40	60	50	40
Bhagalpur	Distinction 50		35 pass	60	45	36
Bihar	60	45	33	-	-	-
Bombay	60	50	33% in each head and 40% in total.	60	50	30% in each head and 40% in each group.
Burdwan	60	40	36	-	-	-
Calcutta	60	40	36	60	40	-
Delhi	-	-	-	60	50	40
Gauhati	Distinction 55		40 pass	60	45	36
Gorakhpur	60	48	33	60	48	36
Gujarat	60	50	33	65	50	30% in each paper and 40% in each group.
Jabalpur	60	45	33	60	48	36
*Karnatak	60	45	35	65	50	30 in each paper and 40 in aggregate.
Lucknow	60	48	36	60	48	36
Madras	60	50	35	60	40% in each paper and 45% in aggregate.	
Marathwada	60	48	36	-	-	-
Mysore	60	50	35	60	50	40
Nagpur	60	45	35	60	48	36
Osmania	60	48	35	60	50	40
Panjab	60	50	50	No division but hons. on getting 5% marks.		
Poona	60	50	40	65	50	40
Rajasthan	60	48	36	60	48	36
Sardar Patel	60	48	36	60	50	40
Sagar	60	48	33	60	48	36
Sri Venkateswara	60	50	4	-	-	-
Utkal	Distinction 50		36 pass	-	-	-
Vikram	60	45	33	60	48	36

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* Candidates securing 70% marks are awarded I class with distinction.

Appendix II

Copy of letter No.F.33-56/61(CDN) dated 10th March 1967 from University Grants Commission addressed to all Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities

....

Subject: Uniformity of marks to classify division of Post-Graduate Courses.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1-2-1967 considered the question of uniformity of marks in classifying division in examinations in various universities. A copy of the note* placed before the Commission is enclosed. The Commission noted the facts included in the note placed before them regarding grading examinations in Indian Universities and desired that this should be brought to the notice of the universities. In this connection, the Commission desired that the attention of the universities may also be invited to the following recommendation of the Education Commission:-

*Enclosed.

"We recommend that the grading or classification of examination results is almost invariably done on an absolute rather than on a relative basis. In our present system of examination, an 80% marks in Mathematics does not convey the same meaning as say 80% marks in History or English. Again on 80% marks in one year does not mean the same thing as 80% in another year because examiners may be different and there may be many other variations from year to year. A system of grading must be such as to bring out whether a student belongs, say, to the top 20% of his class or to the bottom 20%. It is strongly recommended that even if the present system of examinations and classifying the results is continued, it should be supplemented by giving, in the same certificates, the relative grading of the student, say on a five point scale. Grade 'A' would mean that the student is in the top 20% of those who have been successful at the examination".

The views of the Commission are brought to the notice of the University.

JOINT MEETING OF THE U.G.C. AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1970.

Item No. 3 : To consider a reference from the Universities in Andhra Pradesh with regard to jurisdiction of the State Vigilance Commission over autonomous bodies in the State.

One of the Universities in Madhya Pradesh had approached the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon to enquire as to what position it should take with regard to the proposed extension of the State Vigilance Commission over autonomous bodies in the State. The matter was considered by the Standing Committee of the Board at its meeting held on 17th December, 1968. The Committee came to the conclusion that the universities should have no objection to being included under the jurisdiction of the State Vigilance Commission.

The question of extending jurisdiction of the State Vigilance Commission over autonomous bodies was considered by the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in Andhra Pradesh in September, 1969. The Conference resolved that the views of the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon in this matter indicated above, may be referred to the U.G.C. for comments.

The Sri Venkateswara University has asked for the views of the U.G.C. in this matter. In this connection a statement indicating the constitution, jurisdiction and powers of the Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission is attached (Appendix).

The matter was considered by the U.G.C. at its meeting held on 6th May 1970. The Commission desired that this may be discuss with the I.U.B.

The matter is for consideration.

APPENDIX.

SCHEME

OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH VIGILANCE COMMISSION

PREAMBLE:

1. The Government have decided to set up a Vigilance Commission on the lines of the Central Vigilance Commission constituted by the Government of India.

CONSTITUTION:

2. The State Vigilance Commission shall be called "Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) and shall be headed by a full time officer who shall be designated as the "Vigilance Commissioner".

3. The Commission will, for the present deal with the General Administration Department and may address its communications to the Chief Secretary. In exercise of its powers and functions, however it will not be subordinate to any Department and will have the same measure of independence and autonomy as the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.

THE VIGILANCE COMMISSIONER:

4. The Vigilance Commissioner -

(a) will be appointed by the Governor, by a warrant under his hand and seal;

(b) will not be removed or suspended from office except in the manner provided for the removal or suspension of the Chairman or a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission;

(c) on ceasing to hold the office of the Vigilance Commissioner he will not be eligible for further employment under the Government of Andhra Pradesh or for holding any political or public office in Andhra Pradesh.

5. The Vigilance Commissioner will be responsible for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities assigned to the Commission from time to time and for generally coordinating the work and advising the departments/undertakings in respect of all matters pertaining to the maintenance of integrity and impartiality in the administration.

JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

6. The powers and functions of the Commission will be as follows:

The Commission will have jurisdiction and powers in respect of matters to which the executive power of the State extends,

(i) to make an enquiry into any transaction in which a public servant including a member of an All India Service is suspected or alleged to have acted for an improper purpose or in a corrupt manner,

(ii) to cause an enquiry or an investigation to be made into -

(a) any complaint that a public servant had exercised or refrained from exercising his powers for improper or corrupt purposes;

(b) any complaint of corruption, misconduct or lack of integrity or other kinds of mal-practices or misdemeanour on the part of a public servant.

Explanation: Corruption as used in the foregoing clause shall have the same meaning as criminal misconduct in the discharge of official duties under section 5(1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, (Central Act II of 1947).

(iii) to call for reports, returns and statements from all departments/public undertakings, so as to enable the Commission to exercise a general check and supervision over the Vigilance and Anti-Corruption work in the departments/ undertakings.

(iv) to take over under his direct control such complaints, information or cases as he may consider necessary for further action which may be either -

(a) to ask the Anti-Corruption Bureau to register a regular case and investigate it; or

(b) to entrust the complaint, information or case for enquiry:

(1) to the Anti-Corruption Bureau; or

(2) to the Department/Undertaking concerned.

(v) In cases referred to in paragraph (iv)(b)(1) above and also in all other cases where the Anti-Corruption Bureau has made enquiries including suo-motu enquiries the preliminary report of the enquiry will be forwarded (by the Bureau) to the Vigilance Commission. An advance copy may be sent (by the Bureau) to the General Administration (SC) Department and the concerned department/undertaking. The Vigilance Commission will consider whether or not a regular enquiry is called for. If a regular enquiry is considered necessary by the Commission against public servants, other than those concerning members of the All India Services, it will authorise the Bureau to conduct a regular enquiry under intimation to the General Administration (SC) Department and the concerned Department/Undertaking. If, however, a regular enquiry is not considered necessary, the Commission will advise the Department/Undertaking concerned as to further action.

In respect of cases concerning members of the All Indi Services, if a regular enquiry is considered necessary by the

Government, under intimation to the General Administration (SC) Department. If, however, no regular enquiry is considered necessary, the Commission will advise the Chief Secretary to Government as to further action.

The final report of the enquiry by the Bureau in all cases will be forwarded to the concerned Department/Undertaking through the Commission, provided that such reports against members of the All India Services will be forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government through the Commission, so that on a consideration of the report and other relevant records, it may advise the concerned department/undertaking/Chief Secretary to Government, as the case may be, as to further action. An advance copy may be sent (by the Bureau) to the General Administration (SC) Department and the concerned department/undertaking/Chief Secretary to Government asthe case may be.

In cases referred to in paragraph (iv)(b)(2) above, the report of the enquiry by the department/undertaking will be forwarded to the Vigilance Commission for its advice as to further action.

(vi) The Anti-Corruption Bureau will forward the final reports, in all cases investigated by the Bureau in which it considers that a prosecution should be launched, to the department/undertaking concerned through the Vigilance Commission and simaltaneously send an advance copy to the General Administration (SC) Department and to the department/undertaking concerned for any comments which the latter may wish to forward to the Commission.

(vii) The Commission, after examining the case and considering any comments received from the concerned disciplinary authority, will advise the concerned department/undertaking with a copy to the General Administration (SC) Department, whether or not prosecution should be sanctioned. Orders will thereafter be issued by the concerned administrative department in the Government in the case of Gazetted Officer and also non-Gazetted officer actually appointed by the Government and by the Head of the Department or undertaking in the case of others.

(viii) The final report of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings will in all cases by referred to the Commission by the administrative departments concerned for advice both before arriving at a provisional and the final conclusion in respect of the penalty to be imposed on the Government employee concerned. The Commission will examine the entire record and will forward the same to the concerned administrative department with advice as to further action.

(ix) In any case, where it appears that the discretionary powers had been exercised for improper or corrupt purposes, the Commission will advise the department/undertaking that suitable action may be taken against the public servant concerned and if it appears that the procedure or practice is *such as affords scope or facility for corruption or misconduct, the Commission may advise that such procedure or practice be* appropriately changed or altered in a particular manner.

p.t.o.

(x) The Commission may initiate, at such intervals as it considers suitable, review of the procedures and practices of administration in so far as they relate to the maintenance of integrity in the administration in all departments of administration.

(xi) The Commission may collect such statistics and other information as may be necessary.

(xii) The Commission may obtain information about action taken on its recommendations.

(xiii) The Commission will submit an annual report to the Government in the General Administration (SC) Department about its activities drawing particular attention to any recommendations made by it which had not been accepted and acted upon and the report together with a memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of any recommendations of the Commission will be laid by the General Administration Departmen before both the Houses of the State Legislature.

STAFF.

7. The Commission will be provided with such staff as may be necessary for the proper discharge of its duties and responsibilities. The staff may include administrative, technical and legal officers.

VIGILANCE OFFICERS

8. There will be one Chief Vigilance Officer for each Secretariat department and Vigilance Officers in all subordinate and attached offices and in all public sector undertakings. The Chief Vigilance Officer may not be lower than the rank of a Deputy Secretary to the Government and the Vigilance Officers shall be selected from among the senior officers of the department. In public sector undertakings, the Vigilance Officers may be of such rank as may be decided by the head of the undertaking in consultation with the Commission. The Chief Vigilance Officers shall be appointed in consultation with the Commission and the Vigilance Officers in subordinate and attached offices shall be appointed in consultation with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the department concerned. No person whose appointment as Chief Vigilance Officer is objected to by the Commission shall be so appointed.

9. The Chief Vigilance Officer and other Vigilance Officers besides being the link between the Commission and the departments, should be the special assistants to the Secretary to the Government in the department or head of the undertaking concerned in combating corruption, misconduct and malpractices in the department/undertaking. The Chief Vigilance Officer will be responsible for coordinating and guiding the activities of other Vigilance Officers in the attached and subordinate offices and other organisations for which his department is responsible to the Legislature.

10 Collectors of districts shall be the Chief Vigilance Officers for their jurisdiction. There functions will be,

(i) to entrust any complaint, information or case for enquiry to the Anti-Corruption Bureau or the concerned departmental officer at the district level;

(ii) to ensure that investigations by Anti-Corruption Bureau or departmental officers are conducted expeditiously;

(iii) to ensure that the existing procedures in the district offices are examined with a view to eliminating factors which provide opportunities for corruption and malpractices.

11. The Vigilance Commissioner will have the power to assess the work of the Chief Vigilance Officers and Vigilance Officers and the assessment will be recorded in the character roll of the said officers.

FALSE COMPLAINTS.

12. The Commission will take initiative in prosecuting persons who are found to have made false complaints of corruption or lack of integrity against public servants.

MINUTES OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE U.G.C. AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE I.U.B. HELD ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1970 AT 10:30 A.M. AT NEW DELHI

PRESENT:

Inter-University Board

1. Shri Suraj Bhan
2. Prof. R.N. Dogra
3. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar
4. Prof. V.V. John
5. Prof. M.B. Lal
6. Dr. B.P. Apte
7. Dr. Amrik Singh
8. Shri Anjni Kumar

University Grants Commission

1. Dr. D.S. Kothari
2. Prof. A.B. Lal
3. Shri G.K. Chandiramani
4. Prof. Tapas Majumdar
5. Shri R.K. Chhabra
6. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan

At the outset, Dr. D.S. Kothari welcomed the members of the Standing Committee of the IUB to the meeting. He thought that such meetings were useful and should be arranged at suitable intervals. Shri Suraj Bhan, responding on behalf of the IUB, agreed with the sentiment. Indeed, he thought that in terms of the new constitution of the UGC, the Standing Committee could advise the UGC in discharge of its functions. In this connection, he referred to the proposal of the IUB to create a Research and Reference Cell which would enable it to function better and more effectively.

Item No. 1: To review the programmes of N.S.O. initiated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, and programmes of student welfare initiated by the U.G.C.

Secretary, I.U.B., briefly outlined the work done by the Board under the programmes of the NSO. He referred to the 17 coaching camps that were held last year. The number of camps was relatively small last year as the amount sanctioned was released by the Ministry of Education in late February 1970. This year the amount had been released in time and 6 inter-university level coaching camps had already been arranged. 103 university level coaching camps were proposed to be arranged and most of them were proceeding according to schedule.

Another responsibility of the Board was to invite applications and award scholarships to talented sportsmen at the university level. The same had been done and the list had been sent for final approval to the Ministry of Education.

One of the bottlenecks in respect of the implementation of these programme had been the non-availability of additional staff. Sanction to appoint some more staff had been received only a few days ago and follow up action was being taken to recruit them. There was difficulty also about the diet allowance. The sanction so far was in respect of Rs.4/- per head per day whereas the amount asked for was Rs.8/- per head per day as per AICS norms.

Shri G.K. Chandiramani informed that the required sanction had just recently been granted and was being conveyed to the IUB.

Secretary, U.G.C., reported on the progress made so far in regard to the development of physical facilities in the universities and for provision of additional coaches. He explained that the Committee appointed to advise the Commission on the subject had indicated that in view of the funds available, assistance in the first instance may be given to the colleges/universities for construction of gymnasium. It was also pointed out that as far as the employment of coaches was concerned, the UGC had agreed to provide assistance to universities

on 75:25 basis outside the Fourth Plan allocation. During discussion it was pointed out that the priorities laid down by the Committee referred to above for the provision of gymnasia, sports pavilions, swimming pools and playing fields may not be suitable for all universities. It was suggested that on making the final allocation the special needs of different universities may be considered.

The question of non-availability of matching grants in respect of certain States also came up for discussion. It was pointed out on behalf of the UGC that the basis for grants could not differ from State to State.

Item No.2: To consider the question of uniformity with regard to percentage of marks prescribed for award of divisions in various faculties other than medicine and engineering with a view to coordination in standards in universities.

As a result of discussion, it soon became apparent that it was not possible to prescribe uniform percentage of marks for awarding divisions in various faculties, other than medicine and engineering. Put in other way, it was noticed that while it would be possible to prescribe a uniform percentage of marks, this would not necessarily lead to improvement of standards. It was therefore suggested that in addition to categorizing students for various divisions, the universities may also introduce the system of awarding relative grades for the first 20 students in every subject in the spirit of the following observation of the Education Commission:-

> "We recommend that the grading or classification of examination results is almost invariably done on an absolute rather than on a relative basis. In our present system of examination, an 80% marks in Mathematics does not convey the same meaning as say 80% marks in History or English. Again on 80% marks on one year does not mean the same thing as 80% in another year because examiners may be different and there may be many other variations from year to year. A system of grading must be such as to bring out whether a student belongs, say to the top 20% of his class or to the bottom 20%. It is strongly recommended that even if the present system of examinations and classifying the results is continued, it should be supplemented by giving, in the same certificate, the relative grading of the student, say on a five point-scale, Grade 'A' would mean that the student is in the top 20% of those who have been successful at the examination."

In addition to bringing this recommendation of the Joint Meeting tothe notice of the universities, it was also suggested that the UGC might write to the UPSC and the State Public Service Commissions to inform them of the new basis of classification of results. Since some of the students proceeding abroad have to get clearance from the Reserve Bank of India in regard to their academic standing, it was further suggested that this decision may be communicated to the Reserve Bank of India also.

Item No.3: To consider a reference from the universities in Andhra Pradesh with regard to the jurisdiction of the State Vigilance Commission over autonomous bodies in the State.

It was noted that the problem referred to here had already been considered by a Committee appointed by the UGC in 1967 following the

brought under the jurisdiction of the State Vigilance Commissions.

While moving a vote of thanks to the UGC, Shri Suraj Bhan expressed his pleasure once again at the successful termination of the Joint Meeting and looked forward to many more of them in the near future.

Inter-University Board	University Grants Commission
Suraj Bhan President	D.S Kothari Chairman
Amrik Singh Secretary	R.K. Chhabra Secretary

SKS

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE: INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE,
40, LODI ESTATE,
NEW DELHI.

DATE OF: 2ND DECEMBER 1970
MEETING

TIME: 3.30 P.M.

AGENDA

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on October 5, 1970.

(Already circulated)

2. To report for confirmation the action taken by the President in deputing the Secretary, IUB, to attend the ASAIHL (Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning, Bangkok) Seminar on Outside Activities of Universities to be held at Hong Kong from 15th to 16th December, 1970.

3. To consider the question of the reorganisation of the IUB in terms of the following paragraph taken from the minutes of the Joint Meeting held between the Standing Committee of the IUB and the UGC on October 6, 1970 :

> "Adverting to the suggestion made earlier that the Standing Committee of the Board should act in an advisory capacity to the UGC, Dr. D.S. Kothari said that if this was to happen, the constitution of the Standing Committee would have to be modified somewhat and the tenure of the President in particular would have to be extended beyond the present one year."

4. To consider letter No.343/70 AS dated the 3rd October 1970 of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education & Youth Services to the President, Inter-University Board.

(Appendix-I)

Note:- A brief resume showing the position of external candidates for the various university examinations is enclosed - Appendix - II.

5. To consider the recommendations of the Ad-hoc Committee of the National Council for Women's Education regarding the possibility of women/girls appearing as private candidates at all the examinations conducted by the universities.

Note:- The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have forwarded the following Extracts from the minutes of an informal discussion held on 4th August, 1970 for the consideration of the Board:-

> "The meeting also discussed the possibility of women /girls' appearing as private candidates at all the examinations conducted by the universities. It was noted that several universities had already made a provision for women/girls appearing as private candidates, though in most of these universities, age limit was prescribed and the condition of residence was laid down. It was suggested that Inter-University Board may be approached to waive the condition of residence in the case of women/girls candidates and in so far as the age limit is concerned, it may be prescribed that the candidate should not be below 18 years of age, without specifying the upper age limit."

The Board at its 35th annual meeting held at Baroda on 18th/19th December, 1959 considered the following recommendations of the U.G.C. for permitting candidates to appear for university examinations as private candidates:-

(i) Permission to appear as private candidates be given only to candidates in subjects concerned with Humanities where no practical test is required provided the following conditions are satisfied.

(ii) No candidate be permitted to take first degree examination unless he is 22 plus years of age subject to condition (v) below.

(iii) Candidates desirous of sitting for an examination should get themselves registered with the university concerned within one month after the commencement of the academic year at the end of which the examination is to be held.

(iv) No candidate be permitted to take an examination unless he has passed an examination which is the minimum qualification prescribed by the University for entrance to the course leading to that examination.

(v) Degrees awarded by the University to such candidates be denoted as external degrees.

(vi) The period that should elapse after passing a particular examination and before appearing for the next examination should be one year more than the normal period of study required by regular students.

(vii) The above conditions will not apply to women candidates or to candidates appearing as private candidates after having failed at the examination as regular students previously and to any other category of persons such as teachers for whom special rules may exist in any University.

The resolution passed in this connection by the Board is given below:-

"The Board is of opinion that Private Studies are no substitute for education in a college; but, if it is felt by some Universities, in special circumstances (e.g., association with a teaching institution or the handicap of residing in an educationally backward area or social or economic difficulties or lack of accommodation in the exisiting colleges) candidates may be permitted to appear for public examinations without attending in colleges under the conditions laid down by the University Grants Commission with the amendments mentioned below:-

Clause (ii) - Deleted
Clause(v) to be worded as follows:

"Degrees will be awarded by the University to such candidates preferably afterpassing an examination different from the examination taken by a regular collegiate student, and such degrees be denoted as external degrees."]

6. To consider letter No.F1-38/68(CD) dated the 24th October 1970 of the Secretary, University Grants Commission, with regard to the question of specifying a time limit in terms of years for which a "full time student" could be permitted to pursue a particular course of studies in the university.

(Appendix-III.)

7. To consider the desirability of fixing dates of various Committee meetings during the year.

[Note:- Attendance at some of these meetings has not been satisfactory. It is therefore proposed to fix the dates in advance so that members can fix their other engagements in relation to these dates.]

8. To consider the recommendations of the Equivalence Committee Meeting to be held on the 1st December 1970.

9. To consider the recommendations of the Finance Committee meeting to be held on the 2nd December 1970.

10. To consider the recommendations of the Sports Committee meeting to be held on the 2nd December 1970.

11. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

APPENDIX-I.
S.C. dt. 2.12.70.

Copy of letter No.343/70-AS dated the 3rd October, 1970 from Shri G.K. Chandiramani, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, Government of India, New Delhi-1 to Shri Suraj Bhan, Chairman, Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon New Delhi-1.

"During the course of discussion on the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha on August 31, 1970, several Members had suggested that facilities to appear as external candidates may be provided by other Universities also. In reply, Education Minister had stated that he will get the question considered by the Inter-University Board.

I should be grateful if you would kindly place the matter before the Standing Committee of the Board with a veiw to appropriately advising the Universities."

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Appendix - II
S.C. dt. 2.12.1970

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF EXTERNAL CANDIDATES FOR THE VARIOUS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

1. Agra	B.A.,M.A(Except Psychology), M.Sc. in Mathematics, B.Com., M.Com. and LL.M.
	Teachers; inspecting officers in the Deptt. of Education of any State; graduate Librarian of the university/college; women residing in the territorial jurisdiction.
2. Aligarh	High School; P.U.; B.A, B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Sc. in Mathematics, Geography, Psychology, M.Com.,LL.M., LL.B.(Women only), B.Th., M.Th.
	Teachers, Women.
3. Allahabad	M.A., M.Sc. and M.Com.
	Bonafide graduate teachers of the university.
4. Andhra	Matric, P.U.,B.A and B.Com. All candidates who are residents of the university for 2 years, women residing in the university area.
	M.A., M.Com.
	Graduates of the university
	P.U., B.A., B.Com., M.A., M.Com.,M.Ed.
	Bonafide teachers of the university
	Matric
	Residents of other universities which do not provide Telugu as the medium of exam.
5. Annamalai	No
6. Banaras	For certain exams. names not specified
	Women, ex-students, teachers of the university.
7. Bangalore	B.A., B.Com.
	Bonafide residents of the university area or passed the PU, BA/B.Com. part I of the University/Mysore University.

8. Baroda	No
9. Berhampur	P.U., Pre-professional and 3-yr. degree course examinations Women Pre-professional, 3-yr. degree exam., LL.B., M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., B.Ed. Bonafied teachers, Laboratory Asstts., Demonstrators and Librarians of the university, Inspecting Officers of the Education Department. In exams. names not specified Any registered student of the university/any other recognised university in India who, after joining the Defence Services, is stationed/ serving within the university area. P.U., B.A.(Pass), B.Com. Any other person belonging to the State of Orissa who has resided in Orissa for at least 2 years.
10. Bihar	P.U.,(Arts & Commerce), B.A., B.Com., B.O.L., M.A., M.Com., M.Sc(in Maths., Stat., Psy., Anthro., and Geog. only), M.O.L. and M.L. Persons serving in recognised schools/colleges/ a university/Govt. offices in this State; Persons who have passed at least one examination from the Bihar School Examination Board or a University of this State, women candidates of this State.
11. Bombay	No
12. Burdwan	University Entrance, B.A., B.Com.,M.A.(including Maths) Candidates who had previously passed the pre-requisite exam. of this university.
13. Calcutta	P.U., B.A., B.Com., B.Sc. Teachers including Demonstrators, Laboratory asstts and Librarians, Women P.U., B.A., B.Com. Regular members of the Defence Forces of India.

14. Delhi	B.A. (Pass), M.A. in all subjects (except Social Work, Sociology, Mathematical Statistics and Psychology), M.Com. Whole time teaching staff of recognised educational institutions, Inspectors of Schools of the Deptt. of Edn., Delhi Admn. and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, whole time workers of the Social Education Deptt. of the M.C.D. employed on a teaching job and teachers appointed by the Govt. of India in Hindi teaching organisations under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs within the Union Territory of Delhi. B.A. (Pass), M.Com., M.A. (in Eng., Maths., Phil., Hindi, Sans., Urdu, Arabia, Persian, Punjabi, Bengali, Econ., Hist and Pol.Sc.). Women
15. Dibrugarh	M.A., M.Sc., & M.Com. Non-collegiate graduate students of any Indian University P.U., B.A., B.Com. Teachers & Demonstrators of University Colleges, teachers of Schools recognised by the Board of Secondary Education, Assam/ Deptt. of Education, Assam, Asstt-Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Librarians; teachers and demonstrators of colleges & schools outside the jurisdiction of the University subject to the permission of the Executive Council; Women. Every non-collegiate students of exams. except M.A. and M.Sc. has to pass a test examination held by a college.
16. Gauhati	P.U., B.A. Teachers in recognised institutions, Demonstrators, Laboratory Asstts, Librarians, Inspecting Officers of the State Education Deptt. Army Instructors attached to the NCC units of the University and Women M.A. Arts Graduates of the University.

17. Gorakhpur	B.A. (except Drawing & Painting), M.A (Except Psy.) M.Sc. (Maths. only), B.Com. and M.Com. Teachers of institutions of the University/ recognised or maintained by the Board of High School & Intermediate Education, U.P., the Deptts of Education, Agriculture or Industries, U.P., Indian Army, Navy, Air Force, Inspecting Officers of the Deptt. of Education, U.P., whole-time Librarians, women within the jurisdiction of the University.
18. Gujarat	P.U., B.A. Candidates whose mother tongue is Gujarati, who resided in Gujarat State for one year immediately preceding the Exam.
19. Indira Kala Sangit	Examinations names not specified Private candidates without imposing residential condition.
20. Indore	B.A., M.A. Women, teachers, Librarians, Supervisors and Instructors doing work of teaching of the Dept. of Industries, M.P. Govt.
21. Jabalpur	Upto Master's degree in the Faculties of Arts and Commerce, LL.B. (For Women only). Whole time teachers, women.
22. Jadavpur	No
23. Jiwaji	B.A., M.A., M.Sc., B.Com. M.Com. Women, Teachers, Librarians and Members of the Armed Forces who are domiciled.
24. Jodhpur	P.U., 3-yr degree course and Master's degree exams of the Faculties of Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce. Teachers, Physical Instructors, Inspecting Officers, Librarians, Library Clerks, Women and Physically handicapped candidates. Exams involving practical (Women only)

25. Kalyani	No
26. Kanpur	B.A. (except in Home Science), M.A. (Maths only), B.Com., M.Com. & LL.M. Teachers, Inspecting Officers of the Deptt. of Education, U.P., women, Librarians.
27. Karnatak	B.A. (except in Geog.,Stat), M.A. (Social Sciences & Languages), M.A., & M.Sc. (Maths), M.Com. (except Cost Accountancy); Diplomas in French & German (a) candidates must attain the age prescribed (b) must have been gainfully employed in a permanent or quasi-permanent service or must be practising as lawyers or must be agriculturists by profession and should have residence in the Mysore State/the State of Goa or outside the Mysore State but belong to the Mysore State, Women, foreigners who have temporary domicile in India provided they are employed in a permanent or quasi-permanent services or are practising as lawyers or are agriculturists by profession.
28. Kerala	University Examinations which do not require practical training Bonafide whole time teachers; Army, Navy and Air Force Personnel who have passed the necessary previous qualifying exam. of the university.
29. Kurukshetra	No
30. Lucknow	B.A., M.A., M.Com. and M.Sc. (Maths) Teachers
31. Madras	University Examinations Bonafide teachers of the University and Annamalai University, any alumnus of the University serving in the Indian Army Educational Corps.
32. Madurai	P.U.C., B.A., B Sc. (Maths.), M.A., M.Sc. (Maths.) Bonafide teachers, full time librarians.

33. Magadh	P.U.C. (Arts & Commerce), B.A., B.Com., B.L., M.A., M.Com., M.Sc. (Maths. only). Teachers, Librarians and laboratory Assistants, in a recognised school of the state or in a college of a University in the State of Bihar, persons serving in Govt. offices in the State of Bihar, persons serving in university in the State of Bihar or in the office of the Bihar School Examination Board, Women candidates resident in the State of Bihar, candidates who have passed at least one examination conducted either by the Bihar School Examination Board or a University in the State of Bihar.
34. Marathwada	P.U.C. (Humanities), B.A., Entrance examination (oriental), Dip. O.L., B.O.L. Teachers, Tutors and demonstrators, in an educational institution recognised by the university or the Govt. of Maharashtra, women candidates, deaf and blind students and persons who have been gainfully employed within the University area. M.A. and M.Sc. (Maths. only). Graduate candidates residing within university area.
35. Meerut	B.A. (except Home Science), M.A. (except Psy., Geog.), M.Sc. (Maths), B.Com., M.Com. and LL.M. (only teachers of law). Librarians, Teachers of a school or institution recognised by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., the department of education, Agriculture or industries, U.P., the university or the Indian Army, Navy, or Air Forces and Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, Inspecting Officers of the department of education, U.P., women.
36. Mysore	No.
37. Nagpur	P.U.C. (Arts & Commerce), B.A., B.Com.,& M.Com. LL.B. (women only) Any person without having pursued a course of study in the university or college affiliated to university and has passed the prescribed qualifying examination. The university has not prescribed any residential condition.

38. North Bengal	P.U.C., B.A., B.Com.,
	Teachers, Demonstrators, Laboratory Assistants, Librarians, Women, regular members of the Defence forces of India, Candidates who have passed the matriculation examination of Calcutta University or School final examination of the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal or the Higher Secondary Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal or P.U. examination.
39. Osmania	P.U.C., B.A. and M.A.
	Inspecting Officers, Teachers, Librarians possessing a certificate in library science, Laboratory Asstts. N.C.C. cadet Instructors recruited during the emergency period.
	Pre-University, B.A., B.Sc. (women only)
	Women, Indian Army, Navy and Air Personnel stationed in Hyderabad and actually engaged in teaching.
	LL.M.
	Lawyers who have practised in A.P., Officers of the judicial department in A.P., Teachers of the faculty of law of the universities.
40. Panjab	P.U.C., B.A.
	Deaf, Blind and crippled persons, nationals of foreign countries temporarily resident in India, Indians who have received earlier education in a foreign country and have returned to Panjab, Haryana, H.P. and the Union territories of Delhi or Chandigarh.
	P.U.C., B.A. and M.A.
	Following categories of persons working and/or belonging to Panjab, Haryana, H.P., and union territory of Chandigarh:- women, teachers, drill masters, and physical instructors librarians and library clerks, circle education officer and certain other categories of persons working in the education department, members of the regular land, Air or Naval forces or the merchant navy, and members of the border police. In addition university allows certain categories of persons to appear as

	private candidates in the Matriculation, Higher Secondary part II exam., proficiency, High proficiency and Honours examination in the different languages and the Acharya examination in Sanskrit language and literature.
41. Patna	Permission to appear as private candidates is not given except for teachers of the university.
42. Poona	B.A., M.A., B.Com., M.Com., M.Sc.(Maths), LL.M. Residents of the university area or Goa territory who are gainfully employed or have been registered at any of the Employment Exchanges or have been carrying on an independent business of their own, or are married women, physically disabled persons, candidates domiciled in university area but having passed the pre-degree or Intermediate examination of the university go outside its area due to transfer in service of the Government of India or Maharashtra State, registered graduates of the university though not residents.
43. Punjabi	Examinations in faculties of Arts, Social Sciences and Languages. Teachers, Physical Instructors, Librarians or Library Clerks, Circle Education Officers, Deputy Circle education officers, District Education Officers, Dy. District Education Offic Asstt. Education Officers for physical education and Home Science, Block Education Officer, Members of the regular land, Air and Naval forces university employees, women, blind and deaf persons residing or posted within the territorial jurisdiction of the university. Women candidates who belong to a place within the territorial jurisdiction of the university but who may be posted outside the limits.
44. Rabindra Bharati	No
45. Rajasthan	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Sc.(Maths), and M.Com. Teachers, Inspecting Officer in education departments, Librarians, Women residing within the territorial jurisdiction of the university and deaf and physically handicapped candidates of the university area.

46. Ranchi	P.U.C., B.A., B.Com, M.Sc. (Maths), and M.Ed. Candidates who are permanent residents of the Bihar State or have passed an examination of the university or have resided in the state for at least one year.
47. Ravi Shankar	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Com., M.Sc. (Maths), M.Ed., (Teachers only) and LL.B. (women only). Teachers, Librarians working within the territorial jurisdiction and women candidates resident in the State for one year.
48. Roorkee	No
49. Sambalpur	Pre-University, B.A., B.Com. and M.A. Teachers, Librarians, Physical Training Instructors, Laboratory Assistants, women, men candidates who are residents of orissa for at least two years.
50. Sardar Patel	No
51. Saugar	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., LL.B. Whole time salaried teachers and women candidates residing within the territorial jurisdiction of the university.
52. Saurashtra	P.U.C., B.A. (General and Special) Candidates whose mother tongue is Gujarati or whose mother tongue is not Gujarati but who have been continuously staying in the university area for a period not less than 1 year immediately preceding the appliction for registration.
53. Shivaji	B.A., B.Com., M.A., M.Com. and M.Sc. (Maths) Persons residing in the Maharashtra State or in the Goa territory and the district of Belgaum and Karwar and gainfully employed, married women or graduates of the university, persons domiciled in the area mentioned above and who have passed the pre-degree or part I examination of the university and who are in the service of the Central or State Govts. with a liability to serve the outside area in question.

54. S.N.D.T.	P.U.C., B.A. & M.A. (except Home Science, Psy., Geog. or other subjects where practicals are involved), M.Ed. Women only.
55. South Gujarat	Information not available.
56. Sri Venkateswara	P.U.C., B.A., M.A. and M.Sc. (Maths) Teachers, Inspecting Officers of the education department of A.P. and librarians who are within the area of the jurisdiction of the course, persons who have lived for at least two years prior to date of appointment for exemption for attendance certificates or those who have passed the qualifying examination.
57. Udaipur	P.U.C. (Arts, Science and Commerce), B.A., B.Com., M.A., M.Sc. (Maths), M.Com. Whole time teachers in schools and colleges, Inspecting Officers, Librarians and library clerks possessing a diploma, degree or certificate in library science living within the jurisdiction of the university, women candidates and deaf and physically handicapped candidates who are residents of Udaipur City and those who hold the oriental titles.
58. Utkal	Pre-University (Arts), B.A., B.Ed., M.A. Teachers and librarians who are residents of the university area, women candidates though not residents in the area of the jurisdiction of the university.
59. Varanaseya Sanskrit	Examination of the university Teachers of colleges affiliated to the university, teachers of sanskrit in any educational institutions, persons employed in Govt. Service or working in the education department and women.
60. Vikram	B.A., B.Com., M.A., M.Com. and M.Sc. (Maths) Non collegiate women students residing within the territorial jurisdiction of the university, teachers, librarians of recognised educational institutions, supervisors or instructors working in the department of industries in M.P. Govt. and doing actual work of teaching within the area of university and members of the Naval Military or Air Force.

60. Vikram (Contd.)	LL.M.
	Law teachers of colleges affiliated to university and private candidates working under recognised supervisors.
61. Visva Bharati	Private candidates other than the staff of the university are not allowed to any of its examinations.

APPENDIX-III,
S.C. dt. 2.12.70.

C O P Y

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI-1

No.F.1-38/68(CD) October 24, 1970.

To

The Secretary,
Inter-University Board of India
and Ceylon,
Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi.

Sub: Duration for which a student could remain in a course in a University.

....

Sir,

I enclose herewith a copy of letter No.F.1-38/68(CD) dated 23rd October, 1970 addressed to the Universities. I am directed by the Commission to request you to kindly place this matter for consideration before the Inter-University Board of India at its next annual meeting.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(R.K. Chhabra)
Secretary.

APPENDIX-III,
S.C. dt. 2.12.70.

C O P Y

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

No.F.1-38/68(CD) 23rd October, 1970.

To

The Registrar,

Sub: Duration for which a student could remain in a course in a University.

...

Sir,

I am directed to draw your attention to Commission's letter No.F.1-38/68(CD) dated 26th November, 1969 (copy enclosed) and to say that the subject matter indicated therein was again considered by the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1970. The Committee stressed the need and importance of specifying a time limit (number of years) for which a "full time student" could be permitted to pursue a particular course of studies.

It will be appriciated if you will let us know what the present position is, and what action it is proposed to take in the matter. The Commission would be grateful for a early action with regard to the recommendation referred to above.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(P.K. Chhabra)
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
C O P Y

APPENDIX-III.
S.C. dt. 2.12.70.

No.F.1.38/68(Cdn)

26 November, 1969

To

The Registrar,

Sir,

I am directed to say that the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 7th August, 1969 considered the duration for which a student could remain in a course in a university. *(A copy of the note placed before the Committee on the subject is enclosed). The Committee felt that the question of the total period during which a student could be enrolled for a course is not only of academic relevance but is also related to the question of participation of students in university affairs. In this connection, the Committee had before it the rules prescribed by some of the universities regarding the qualifications which a student should possess for being an office bearer of the Students' Union. The Committee generally endorsed the condition laid down in respect of the Delhi University Union that no member shall be entitled to hold any of the posts of office bearers of the Supreme Council of the Student's Union if (i) he has exceeded the age of 24 on the 1st September of the year in which he wishes to seek election for (ii) he has completed 7 years in the University after passing the Higher Secondary Examination or has completed 8 years after passing the Matriculation examination.

The Commission generally agreed with this and desired that it be brought to the notice of the Universities for information.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(R.K.Chhabra)
Joint Secretary.

* not enclosed.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE: INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE,
40, LODI ESTATE,
NEW DELHI-3.

DATE OF: 2ND DECEMBER 1970
MEETING

TIME: 3.30 P.M.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

11. To report letter No.734/Stat/70 dated the 9th October 1970 from Shri O. Pulla Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Agricultural University (A.P.), Hyderabad.

(Appendix-IV)

12. To report the election of Dr. Amrik Singh, Secretary, IUB, to the Executive Committee of the International Congress of University Adult Education.

13. To choose a suitable theme for intensive discussion at the Annual Meeting of the Board.

14. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

APPENDIX-IV.
S.C. dt. 2.12.70

COPY

D.O.No.754/Stat/70, dated 9.10.70.

O. PULLA REDDI, I.C.S. (RETD.)
VICE CHANCELLOR.

Agricultural University (A.P.)
"Dilkusha"
HYDERABAD- 4.
9.10.70.

Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

Please refer to Dr. M.S. Randhawa's D.O. letter No.VC-70/3003-16, dated the 25th September 1970 addressed to Sri Suraj Bhan, President, Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon (copied to you) regarding the continuance of the Membership of the Agricultural Universities on Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon.

The Inter-University Board provides a useful forum for exchange of views and discussion of problems of common interest amongst Vice-Chancellors. There are several important matters like University autonomy, academic standards, reform in examination systems, forging links within Universities and National Institutes for higher levels of Post-graduate research and training, medium of instruction, etc. etc. which are common to all Universities. The research conducted in the departments of Biology, Nuclear Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, etc. which are still under the traditional Universities have a great bearing on the advancement of agricultural sciences also. There are several other activities also, like Sports and Games, Student Participation, Youth Welfare, NCC, NSS, Student Discipline, etc. which are common to all the Universities, including Agricultural Universities. Further, the Board is concerned with formulating the broad national policy on education at all levels and to enforce some standards and code of conduct among Universities.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Agricultural Universities also should join the main stream by continuing to be members in the Inter-University Board, while keeping to the extent necessary their separate identity through the association of the Agricultural Universities. Otherwise, I fear, Agricultural Universities and their Association will shrink in stature and close windows to many fresh currents of thought and action.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(O. Pulla Reddi)

To

Dr. S.R. Barooah, Vice Chancellor,
Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, Assam.

Copy to all Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities in India.

Copy to Shri Suraj Bhan, President, Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-1.

—

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE: INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE,
40, LODI ESTATE,
NEW DELHI-3.

DATE OF MEETING: 2ND DECEMBER 1970

TIME: 3.30 P.M.

ADDITIONAL AGENDA

14. To consider the question of procedure for recognition of degrees by universities.

(University Grants Commission)

Note:- The U.G.C. vide its letter No.F.1.8/68(Cdn) dated November 20, 1970 has stated that the Commission at its meeting held on November 4, 1970 considered a reference from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services on the question of procedure for recognition of degrees by universities and decided that the views of this Board may be invited in the first instance. A copy of the letter received from the U.G.C. together with its enclosure is given at Appendix-V.

The Mahila Gram Vidyapeeth whose "Bharati" degree is the one referred to by the Ministry of Education in its letter to the U.G.C. is a non-statutory body.

When the Mahila Gram Vidyapeeth approached the Board in 1965 for recognition of the various "degrees" awarded by them it was informed that the Board was "not in a position to take any action in this behalf as the Inter-University Board recognises the degrees, diplomas etc. of Statutory Universities and no other body".

The I.U.B. at its 42nd annual meeting held at Delhi in December 1966 resolved that "the Inter-University Board should not concern itself with the recognition of diplomas awarded by non statutory bodies in any field of academic activity except on a reference by a member of the Board". Apart from the above issue, the wider question of coordination between the various ministries of the Central and State Governments, the U.G.C. and the I.U.B. in the matter of according recognition may be considered.

15. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

AGENDA & WORKING PAPERS

OF

THE MEETING OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE

AT

NEW DELHI
(1ST DECEMBER, 1970)

MEETING OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE OF
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE : IUB OFFICE
ROUSE AVENUE
NEW DELHI-1.

DATE : 5TH OCTOBER, 1970
TIME : 10.00 A.M.

WORKING PAPERS

1. Confirmation of the minutes of the Equivalence Committee meeting held on February 5, 1970.

(Already circulated)

2. To consider the question of recognition of the Diploma in Agriculture awarded by the Vocational Agriculture School, Afghanistan as equivalent to the Indian High School or Higher Secondary Examination for purposes of admission of Afghan students to the B.Sc.(Agri.) course in an Indian University.

(Ministry of Food & Agriculture)

Note:- At the meeting of the Equivalence Committee held on 6.10.1969, the above question was considered and resolved:-

"that the question of equivalence of the Diploma in Agriculture awarded by the Vocational Agriculture School, Afghanistan, be referred to experts in Agricultural Universities in India in the first instance."

Accordingly the matter was referred to (i) Dr. A.S. Atwal, Dean, College of Agriculture, Ludhiana, (ii) Dr. N.P. Patil, Director of Research, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore and (iii) Dr. N.K.A. Rao, Dean, College of Agriculture, U.P. Agricultural University, Nainital.

These experts, in separate communications to this office, have recommended that the Diploma in Agriculture awarded at the completion of the courses by the Vocational Agricultural School of Afghanistan be treated as equivalent to the Higher Secondary level and candidates with this qualification be eligible for admission to the 4-year B.Sc. Agriculture courses in Indian Universities.

One expert feels that students from Afghanistan do not have adequate knowledge of English. Another feels that "depending upon the achievement of a student he could be given an exemption in some courses while he may be required to take some other pre-requisite courses."

3. To consider the question of recognition of the Qualifying Examination of the University of Delhi as equivalent to the Higher Secondary Examination of a recognised Board/ Pre-University of an Indian University.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Note:- The Qualifying Examination was conducted by the University of Delhi till 1962.

The duration of the Qualifying Examination subsequent to Matriculation Examination or its equivalent examination was 3 academic terms (one year).

Following were the subjects for the course:

Compulsory Subjects: English, a modern Indian Language.

Elective Subjects: Any three from either of the groups: Group A: Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian; Elements of Economics; Civics; General History; Commerce; Book-Keeping and Accountancy; Geography (including Commercial Geography); Mathematics (Algebra & Trigonometry); Elements of Psychology or Elements of Deductive Logic or Elements of Inductive Logic. Group B: Mathematics (Algebra and Trigonometry); Physics; Chemistry; Elements of Biology.

The Qualifying Examination was one of the examinations prescribed for admission to the three-year degree course of the University of Delhi.

The Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Baroda, Bombay, Calcutta, Gauhati, Gujarat, Karnatak, Kerala, Marathwada, Nagpur, Osmania, Panjab, Rajasthan, Shivaji, Udaipur and Utkal have recognised the Qualifying Examination as equivalent to Pre-University/Higher Secondary/First year of the Intermediate Examination.

4. To consider the question of recognition of the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (Class X examination) conducted by the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi as equivalent to the Matriculation examination.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Note:- The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi will conducta public examination at the end of Class X and award a certificate known as the "Indian Certificate of Secondary Education".

The scheme of studies for the course is as follows:-

(a) Thr[illegible] [illegible]: (i) English (ii) [illegible] and

a third language, which again, in the case of candidates of Indian nationality will be an Indian language; (b) Mathematics (or Modern Mathematics); (c) Science i.e. Physics, Chemistry, Biology; (d) History including Civics; (e)Geography; (f) Work-experience and Social Service; (g)Physical Education; (h) Education in Moral and Spiritual Values.

The examination will be divided into two parts: Part I will be either internal examination or internal assessment. (a) Third Language - a four year course in a language (Internal Examination), (b) A course in Act (Internal assessment) - Standard X, (c) Work Experience and Social Service (Assessment)- Standard X, (d) Physical Education (Assessment) - Standard X, (e) Education in Moral and Spritual Values (Assessment) - Standard X. Part II will be an external public examination taken by candidates at the end of Class X and all candidates will be required to offer: Group I (All subjects must be offered): English Language and Literature; A Second Language; Mathematics (or Modern Mathematics); Indian History and Culture (including Civics); Geography; Science i.e. Physics, Chemistry, Biology. Group II: In addition candidates may offer two subjects from the following: Art, Woodwork or Metalwork with Technical Drawing; Elements of Home Science; Elements of Accounts; Shorthand and Typewriting with Office Practice.

For the award of a certificate a candidate must reach a prescribed minimum aggregate of marks in all the subjects offered under Group I and attain a pass standard in at least three subjects.

As stated in paragraph above a certificate will be awarded to a candidate who gains a minimum aggregate with passes in at least three subjects.]

5. To consider the equivalence of the Matriculation Examination held in Bhutan.

(Ministry of Education &
Youth Services)

Note:- The Bhutan Matriculation Examination is conducted by the Education Department, Ministry of Development, Royal Government of Bhutan. The five higher secondary schools at present functioning in Bhutan follow a uniform syllabus.

Education is in three stages in Bhutan: Primary education consisting of two years in Kindergarten A and B and four years of Classes I to IV, Junior Education from Classes V to VIII (4 years), and Higher Secondary Education from Classes IX to XI (3 years).

Medium of instruction in schools is English.

Subjects of study are as follows: English(Literature); English(Language); English(Essay); Bhutanes(Language); Bhutanes(Moral); Mathematics(Written); Mathematics

Economics; Games, Initiative, Leadership.
The total number of marks is 1000.

For award of first division 75% is required, for second division 60%, and for third division 50%

6. To consider the question of recognition of the various examinations listed in letter No. S/1889/2512 dated April 11, 1969 received from the Royal Thai Embassy, India.

Note:- This Board had previously recognised the following examinations of Thailand as equivalent to the examinations noted against each:

Mathyom Suksa 3 Mathyom VI	Matriculation
Mathyom VII & VIII Pre-University Final examination.	.gher Secondary/Pre-Jniversity

The Embassy in its letter requests that other examinations conducted in Thailand (listed below) may also be accorded similar recognition.

1. Final examination of Lower Secondary Education Course (Grade 10).
2. Secondary School Examination.
3. Junior High School.
4. Third year of the Junior Secondary Education Course.
5. Final Examination of Upper Secondary Education Course.
6. Final Examination of the Secondary Education Course.

Examinations listed at 1 to 4 above are requested to be treated as equivalent to Matriculation and examinations listed at 5 and 6 above as equivalent to Higher Secondary/Pre-University examination.

It has been ascertained from the Thai Embassy and from the Ministry of Education that all the examinations listed above have the same duration and curriculum as required for Mathyom Suksa 3 or Mathyom VII & VIII as the case may be.

The different nomenclatures for the same examination happened to get into vogue and are shown accordingly in the transcripts of the different institutions in Thailand due to difference in translation of the original Thai equivalent.

7. To reconsider the question of recognition of the School Level Examinations conducted in USSR.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Note:- At the meeting of the Standing Committee held on 7.10.69, it was resolved "that the School Level Examinations conducted in USSR be recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination". The Ministry of Education & Youth Services has requested this Board to reconsider the decision taken. It has pointed out that 10 years schooling in the Soviet Schools is preceded by preparatory course at the final year of their Kindergarten and, therefore, they in fact complete 11 years study. They have further stated that the syllabi for the school education is also very high.

Children in Soviet Union go to school at the age of 7. Compulsory education is upto class VIII at the end of which there is a public examination. At the end of Class X, the School Level Examinations are taken.

8. To consider the question of equivalence of the M.A.(Education) Degree awarded by the University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA.

(Utkal University)

Note:- The minimum qualification for admission to Master's Degree in Education in the University of Wisconsin for an Indian student is graduation from an Indian University with B.Ed. or its equivalent professional degree covering courses in Educational Philosophy, Educational Psychology, History of Education, etc. The duration of the course is normally two semesters and for special students (those with some deficiencies in course requirements) it is 3 semesters.

9. To consider the equivalence of the Pre-Degree examination of the University of Kerala.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Note:- At the meeting of the Standing Committee held on September 9/10, 1967, it was resolved "that the pre-degree examination of the University of Kerala be recognised as equivalent to the pre-university examination of an Indian University in view of the fact that the pattern of school education in Kerala has only been changed from 11+1 to 10+2".

The recommendation of the Standing Committee was later approved by the Board at its annual meeting held on 10/11th February, 1968.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have

of the Kerala University. A copy of the letter sent by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services in this behalf is enclosed at Appendix I.

10. To consider the proposal received from the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi to take up the question of mutual recognition of the corresponding degrees of Indian Universities and Indian Institutes of Technology by the Commonwealth Universities.

Note:- Extracts from the letter addressed to Dr. P.K. Kelkar by the IIT, New Delhi are reproduced below.

"....In view of the recent meetings of the Inter-University Commonwealth Association Council, it has, however, occurred to me that we could perhaps take up the question of mutual recognition of the corresponding degrees of Indian Universities and IITs by the Commonwealth Universities. This will relate only to the Universities and IITs who are members of the Commonwealth Universities Association. It would be on the same analogy as automatic recognition of corresponding degrees in India by the Universities and IITs who are members of Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon. I thought if we could take up this matter at the Inter-University Board meeting, may be possible to it elucidate the views of the other members of the Inter-University Board and thereafter could be a starting point for taking up the matter with the Commonwealth Universities Association. Such a recognition of our degrees by the Commonwealth Universities would very much help our Graduates in seeking employment in the Commonwealth countries as well as in seeking admission for Post-graduate studies etc. in the Commonwealth Universities.

For the purpose of equivalence, each Commonwealth University could set up a suitable ad-hoc committee to go into the details of the syllabus and courses of studies for various degrees awarded by the Universities and the IITs in India. This may be necessary because as the courses of studies and syllabi may be different and the number of degrees in different faculties may be varied, some vetting may be required at each University by such an Ad-hoc equivalence Committee. Such a recognition will also bring the Commonwealth Universities still closer to each other.

In view of the above, I would suggest that if you kindly agree, you may take up this matter at the meeting of the I.U.B. being held at Madurai."

11. To re-consider the question of recognition of the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees awarded by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of the Indian Universities.

(Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha)

[Note:- The question of recognition of the above degrees awarded by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha was considered by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on December 17, 1968 when it was resolved as follows:-

> "On the basis of the evidence placed before it, the Committee did not feel satisfied that the institutional arrangements in terms of staff, library, research facilities and other things are comparable to such facilities given in universities awarding these degrees. The Committee therefore resolved that the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees awarded by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, be not recognised as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of an Indian University."

The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha has been declared by an Act of Parliament as "an institution of national importance" which empowers the Sabha to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, etc.

In 1964, the Sabha opened a Department of Postgraduate Studies and Research in Hindi. At present 18 research scholars are working in the Department on various subjects. The Sabha further states that it has a separate library, reading room, and hostel.

For admission to the M.A. course, the Sabha has prescribed the following entrance qualification:

> "No candidate shall be admitted to the M.A. Degree course in Hindi unless he shall have obtained the first degree of a statutory uuniversity recognised by the Sabha and has passed the Rashtra Bhasha Praveen Examination in Hindi conducted by the Sabha."

For registration to the Ph.D. degree, the minimum qualification prescribed is a pass in M.A.(Hindi).

The course of study leading to the M.A.(Hindi) is spread over a period of two years and for the Ph.D. three years.

The M.A. examination is conducted in two parts.

The Sabha further adds that there are 5 teachers in Postgraduate Department, 4 of whom have a Ph.D. degree.

The library of the Institute had 6433 books and 60 periodicals on 31.1.69 to which 1373 books are to be added in 1969-71.

12. To consider the question of duration of the Master's degree in Physical Education subsequent to passing the 3-year Bachelor's degree course in Physical Education.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Note:- *The Equivalence Committee and the Standing Committee* at their meetings held on 16th/17th December, 1968 considered a Note on Physical Education and the opinion expressed by the Expert Committee members. The following resolution was adopted thereon:

> "While deferring consideration of other issues for the present, the Committee resolved that the Master's degree in Physical Education be awarded after five years of institutional study and not after four years and that it might be suggested to the concerned university to take appropriate steps in this regard."

This resolution was circulated to the various universities as well as to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services.

The Punjabi University sought clarification whether the resolution passed by the Board implied that "a person who, after doing graduation, does Diploma in Physical Education shall require only one year to do the Master's degree in Physical Education".

The following clarification was given to the Punjabi University:

> "A person, who after graduation qualifies for a diploma in Physical Education shall be required to put in only one year to do the Master's degree in Physical Education. The resolution relating to five years' institutional study applies to those who join after Higher Secondary."

This clarification was later confirmed by the Standing Committee of the Board at its meeting held on 7th October, 1969.

The above decision was also communicated to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services. The Ministry has now enquired to know as to what will be the duration of the Master's degree in Physical Education course for persons who are holding a Bachelor's degree in Physical Education (B.P.E.). The course is of 3 years' duration. The minimum qualification for admission to the course is a pass in the Pre-University/ Higher Secondary Examination.

The Ministry has also stated that the Government of India in consultation with the U.G.C. have taken a decision that the B.P.E. degree holders be treated at par with those holding a post-graduate diploma in Physical Education.

13. To consider the request received through the Ministry of Education & Youth Services from the Punjabi University

Degree awarded by the Punjabi University prior to 1969.

Note:- The Ministry of Education & Youth Services have forwarded a copy of the letter received by them from the Punjabi University in the matter. The letter, inter-alia, states as follows:-

> "....it would be appropriate if the decision is not made applicable in the case of students who had already passed the M.Ed.(Physical Education) examination from this University before the decision of the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon"

14. To consider the question of equivalence of the M.Sc. Degree in Agriculture of the Kyoto University, Japan.

(National Council of Higher Education, Ceylon)

Note:- The University was founded in 1897 as the Kyoto Imperial University. It was renamed as the Kyoto University/1947. The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1923.

The Bachelor's Degree known as Gakushi in the different faculties is awarded after a period of study of 4 years subsequent to "Graduation" from High School.

The Shushi, the Master's Degree, is awarded after a further period of two years' study.

The Master's Degree in Agriculture is known as Nogakushushi.

15. To consider the question of recognition of the M.Phil Degree awarded by the Meerut University for purpose of employment and for according preference in the matter of registration to Ph.D.

(Meerut University)

Note:- The Vice-Chancellor of the Meerut University has written to state that the University has introduced the M.Phil Degree as in intemediary degree between M.A., M.Sc. and the Ph.D. in the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Botany, Agricultural Botany, Agronomy, Horticulture, Psychology, Sociology and Education. The duration of the course is 14 months. The minimum qualification for admission to the M.Phil course will be M.A./M.Sc. with at least 55% marks and second division in the under-graduate examination.

The Vice-Chancellor further states that the Indian Universities when addressed in the matter had difficulties since most of them do not have an intermediate degree between the Master's and the Doctorate.

He requests that the M.Phil Degree of the University may be recognised for employment purposes and for showing preference in the matter of registration to Ph.D.

The Inter-University Board at its annual meeting held on February 10/11, 1968 considered the question of institution of an intermediate degree between M.A. and Ph.D. for subjects in Social Sciences and Humanities in order to up grade and maintain the standard of the Ph.D. or D.Phil. degree. The resolution adopted in this behalf is quoted below:-

"Resolved to commend the proposal to universities for implementation."

16. To consider the following resolution adopted by the Medical Council of India at its meeting held on December 17, 1969:-

"To mitigate the difficulties that a student has to face when he migrates to another university to continue his medical studies, the Medical Council of India requests the Inter-University Board to bring about an uniformity in the subjects taught and examined in the Pre-medical course in all Universities."

Note:- From the information available in the office, it is noticed that 18 universities have Pre-Medical course which is the minimum qualification prescribed for admission to the M.B.B.S. in those universities.

10 universities have prescribed a pass in the Intermediate Science as the minimum qualification for admission to the M.B.B.S.

In 12 universities a pass in the B.Sc. first year is the minimum requirement for admission to the M.B.B.S. course.

In 5 universities there is integrated medical education where the minimum qualification for admission to the M.B.B.S. is a pass in the Pre-University.

In all universities, it is noticed candidates should have passed the qualifying examination with Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

17. To consider the request of the University of Indore for recognition of the 3-year postgraduate diploma course in Business Management started by them from the year 1969-70 for purposes of admission to higher courses and for purpose of employment.

Note:- The entrance qualifications prescribed for the part-time postgraduate diploma course in Business Management are as follows:-

of Indore or of any other statutory University recognised as equivalent thereto.

(ii) He should have a minimum experience of two years in a junior executive position in industry or business.

(iii) He should be sponsored by his employer.

The course extends over a period of 3 years with an examination at the end of each year. On the basis of aggregate marks secured in 3 examinations, divisions are awarded: Ist Division - 60%, 2nd Division - 48%, 75% - Ist Division with distinction. No 3rd Division is awarded. _/

18. To consider the question of recognition of the qualifications awarded in Engineering by Professional Bodies (Institution of Engineers (India), Institution of Telecommunication Engineers (India) and Institution of Electronic & Radio Engineers (India Division) as equivalent to a Bachelor's degree in Engineering awarded by universities for purposes of admission to post-graduate courses conducted by universities.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Note:- The Ministry of Education & Youth Services vide its letter No.F.19-49/69-T.5 dated 11th July, 1969, enclosing a copy of letter dated 6th June, 1969 of M/S. Darshan Singh and Surinder Singh has requested the Board to consider the matter.

Institution of Engineers (India):

Candidates for admission to Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) must have passed one of the following examinations: Intermediate Examination in Science with Physics, Chemistry & Mathematics; Ist year of 3-year degree course with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics; or such other qualifications recognised by the Council for exemption from the Studentship Examination.

Institution of Telecommunication Engineers (India):

Graduateship Examination consists of two Sections - A & B. Candidates for the examination should have had, inter alia, engineering training and/or practical experience for a period of at least 5 years in a recognised institution or organisation after completion of the studentship examination of the institution or its equivalent examination. The Council has recognised the Higher Secondary examination and some Diploma examinations in engineering for exempting the candidates from Studentship Examination. The Institution further states in its Regulation that the Higher Secondary includes Matriculation/S.S.L.C. and the Diplomas include 'Licenciates' in respective subjects.

Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers (India):

Those who have passed the Higher Secondary or an equivalent examination and are at least 18 years of age are eligible to be elected as a "Student" of the Institution.

Every candidate for Graduateship Examination has to provide evidence that he is (a) attending a course of technical instruction of an appropriate standard, and/or (b) is engaged in the radio or electronics industry in a technical capacity.

The examination consists of Sections A and B with five papers in Section A and four in Section B.

The Equivalence Committee and the Standing Committee of the Board at their meetings held on 9/10.9.1967 considered the question of recognition of Sections A and B of the Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers (India) and the following resolution adopted by them, was later also approved by the Board at its 43rd annual meeting held at Jaipur on 10/11.2.1968.

> "Resolved to endorse the opinion of the Inter-University Board, as expressed by the Chairman in his letter No.V 4074 dated 6th October, 1953 addressed to the Secretary to the Govt. of Hyderabad, Education Department, Hyderabad, that Sections A & B of the Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers cannot be considered as equivalent to the Bachelor's degree in Engineering of an Indian University for purposes of admission to post-graduate courses conducted by universities."

19. To consider letter No.16/69/MD(1)/27347 dated August 17, 1970 received from the Election Commission of India in the matter of recognition of Oriental titles (mentioned in the letter) awarded by the Universities of Annamalai and Madras as equivalent to a degree for purposes of elections from the "Graduate Constituency" wherever such constituencies exist.

Note:- The letter received from the Election Commission of India, together with enclosures, is given at Appendix-II.

In the Annamalai University, for entrance to the 'Pulavar' course, the minimum qualification prescribed is a pass in the admission test held for the purpose.

In Madras University, admission to the various oriental title courses is granted to those who have passed the Matriculation or the entrance test held for the purpose.

The duration of the course is four years.

20. To consider the question of recognition of Dr. Sc. Mathematics degree awarded by the University of Brussells (Universite Libre de Bruxelles), Belgium.

(Panjab University)

Note:- One of four universities in Belgium, the Free University of Brussels was founded in 1834 as a private autonomous institution. It receives substantial support from public funds.

The entrance requirement to the university is the Secondary School Certificate.

The "Candidacy" which is granted after two years of study is not a proper degree. The "Licence" is granted after further 2 years of study in the Faculties of Sciences and Humanities. In the School of Law it takes 3 years for "Licence" after "Candidacy". In engineering, "engineer" is granted after 3 years of "Candidacy", and in Medicine, six years are required for the "doctorate", the first 3 years of which are required for "Candidacy".

For obtaining the doctorate degree in "Science", candidates have to spend 2 years after "Licence" and submit a thesis.

In the field of science and humanities the doctorate "is not part of the regular academic course of study and is often pursued by people already engaged in professional activities. It is required for those who wish to teach on the university level." 7

21. To consider the equivalence of the M.Phil. degree of the University of London vis-a-vis the Ph.D. degree of an Indian University.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Note:- The University of London awards both M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees.

The minimum qualifications prescribed for registration to both M.Phil. and Ph.D. are the same. For both degrees, a minimum of 2 years research work is necessary.

The thesis for M.Phil. "shall be either a record of original work or an ordered and critical exposition of existing knowledge". In the case of Ph.D., "it must form a distinct contribution to the knowledge of the subject and afford evidence of originality, shown either by the discovery of new facts or by the exercise of independent critical power".

It is noticed that the length of thesis required for M.Phil. is shorter than that prescribed for Ph.D.

22. To consider the following observations of the UPSC with regard to the recognition of the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne (West Germany) as equivalent to the Bachelor's Degree in Social Work of an Indian University:

"It is observed that no university in India is, at present, awarding 'Bachelor's Degree in Social Work'. However, in some universities in India, 'Social Work' is included among the elective subjects prescribed for the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree and the position of this subject is analogous to that of any other of the elective subjects. The degree awarded on the basis of the study of the prescribed subjects, including Social Work as one of them, cannot be regarded as 'Bachelor's degree in Social Work'."

Note:- The Standing Committee at its meeting held on 2.7.68 considered the question of recognition of the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne (West Germany) as equivalent to the Bachelor's Degree in Social Work of an Indian University.

The Equivalence Committee which had earlier considered this question had before it, apart from relevant particulars regarding the minimum qualification for admission, duration, etc., views of an Expert Committee specially constituted for examining the question.

On the basis of information before the Equivalence Committee it was recommended to the Standing Committee that the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne (West Germany), be recognised as equivalent to the Bachelor's Degree in Social Work of an Indian University. The recommendations of the Equivalence Committee were later approved by Standing Committee at its meeting held on 2.7.68 and also approved by the Board at its 44th annual meeting held at Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar from January 10 to 12, 1969.

The resolution of the Standing Committee was communicated to the Ministry of Education.

The Department of Social Welfare in the Government of India who are now seized of the matter have forwarded to this office the comments of the UPSC (reproduced in the item above).

It may be mentioned that for the Bachelor's Degree in Arts in an Indian University normally two/three subjects are taken at the Bachelor's Degree level. It is not common to have only one subject studied at depth at the Bachelor's level.]

23. To consider the question of equivalence of:

(i) The Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate Examination;
(ii) Completion of the I year of the B.Sc.(Agri.) degree course from the College of Agriculture, Addis Ababa.

(Udaipur University)

Note:- In Ethiopia school education spreads over 12 years as follows : six years, elementary edn, 2 years junior secondary education and four years secondary education. Final Examinations at the end of each of the above stages are conducted by the Ministry of Education and certificates are awarded to the successful candidates.

The academic subjects for the secondary examination are: Amharic, English, Mathematics, General Science, Chemistry or Physics or Biology, Geography, History, French.

The following are the non-academic subjects: supervised games and/or physical training, Home Economics, Music and Art, Handicraft or Shopwork, moral instruction. Successful candidates in the secondary examination are graded in terms of the following scale:

100-75	Excellent	A
75-60	Very Good	B
59-50	Good	C
49-40	Pass	D
30-0	Fail	F

On successful completion of the examination candidates are awarded the Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate which is the entrance requirement for courses in the Haile Sellassie I University.

This candidate has also completed I year's programme in the College of Agriculture which has a 4-year programme leading to the B.Sc.(Agri.) degree.]

24. To consider the question of recognition of the Law Degree awarded in Kenya as equivalent to the corresponding degree of an Indian University.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Note:- The Kenya Law Degree referred to above is awarded by the Kenya School of Law, Nairobi, which is/self contained professional school / a having relationship with the Kenya Government.

Those who have passed the Overseas Cambridge School Certificate at credit standard in five subjects (including English) or its equivalent

sepnd 5 years while those who have passed the above examination in five subjects (including English) two of which are at Principal level have to spend 4 years for completing the course.

Those with an approved university degree take 3 years to complete the course.

The subjects of study are: Part I: Accounts; Constitutional Law & Legal system of Kenya; Contract & Tort; Criminal Law & Procedure; Family Law Succession, Part II: Civil Procedure, Company Law & Partnership; Commercial Law; Equity; Evidence & Construction of Documents; Land Law & Conveyancing.

This provides complete training for students entering legal profession by way of articles. This is recognised by law under the Advocates Act of that country.

The School also provides I-year postgraduate practical training for students possessing the completed law degree from the University College, Dar es Salaam.

The University of East Africa, founded in 1963, consisting of the University College, Nairobi, University College, Dar es Salaam and Makerere University College, Kampala, also awards a LL.B. degree, courses for which are available in the University College, Dar es Salaam. /

25. To reconsider the question of recognition of the B.A.(New) Examination of the Gujarat University as equivalent to honours courses for purposes of allocation of awards under the National Scholarships Scheme.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Note:- Under the National Scholarships Scheme, "awards are allocated to various School Leaving and First Degree examinations on the basis of the students appeared in the examinations prior to the year of award". In the case of first degree examinations, each pass course is allocated at least one award and if the result of the examination is declared streamwise then each stream in the examination is allocated one award irrespective of the number of students appearing in the examination or a stream. Likewise each subject in which an honours examination is held is allocated two awards.

The Gujarat University has written to the Ministry of Education stating that their B.A.(New) examination should be treated for all practical purposes as honours courses and that the number of awards allotted to the University should be raised from 22 to 28.

The Gujarat University has written to state that under the new scheme "[illegible]

be in continuation of the subject taken as a special one at the 1st and the 2nd B.A. levels, alongwith a compulsory paper in English of 100 marks."

The university further states that "since the introduction of the National Scholarship Scheme, this has been considered in its true perspective and the allocation of awards by the Government is being done, from the very beginning of the new pattern of course right upto the last year, i.e. 1968-1969, on the basis that the courses under the new pattern are akin to the honours courses."]

26. To consider the question of recognition of the Ph.D. degree awarded by the University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran as equivalent to the Ph.D. degree awarded by an Indian University.

(Osmania University)

[Note:- For admission to the University candidates must have obtained the Secondary School Certificate and also take a competitive entrance examination.

The Bachelor's degree course extends over 4 years, and, the Master's degree course, over 2 years.

The applicant for admission to candidacy for the doctorate must meet the following requirements: (1) He must have received the Master's degree, from the University of Tehran or another approved institution, in the field in which he wishes to work for the Doctorate; (2) His average mark for all previous academic work must be "B" or better; (3) He must have the approval of his department regarding his capacity for advanced work and research; (4) He must successfully pass any entrance examination set by the department; and (5) He must pass an examination at least in one foreign language prescribed by the department, demonstrating his ability to utilize foreign sources in his study and research.

Minimum requirements for the doctorate include 24 units of course work and a dissertation or thesis, which represents the candidate's original research and contribution.]

27. To consider the question of equivalence of the Diploma in Education awarded by the University of Queensland, Australia.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

[Note: In the university of Queensland under the Faculty of Education there are the following courses: (1) B.Ed.(Hons.); (2) B.Ed; and (3) Diploma in Education.

The B.Ed. may be taken either as a first or second degree course. The duration is 3 years & candidates have to obtain 10 units of credit by passing the specified courses. A graduate student will be required to obtain only five units of credit. Those who have a Diploma in Education have to obtain only three units of credit.

For B.Ed.(Hons.) candidates have to spend an extra year.

The Diploma in Education of the University of Queensland is a full-time postgraduate course of 1 year's duration intended for those wishing to train for teaching in secondary schools.

The subjects of study for this Diploma Course are: (1) Principles of Education; (2) Educational Psychology; (3) General School Method; (4) Australian Education; (5) Measurement in Education: (6) Special Methods in Secondary School subjects; (7) one elective subject.

Candidates have also to attend courses in Physical Education, Art, Music Appreciation, Audio-visual aids.

Further, they have also to complete a course of practical teaching comprising (a) attendance at demonstration lessons; (b) periods of teaching practice totalling not less than 10 weeks and pass in such tests in Practical Teaching as are set.

28. Any other item with the permission of the Chair.

Malik:

APPENDIX- I
E.C. dt. 5.10.70.

Copy of letter No.F.4-2/67-U.3 dated the 10th June, 1970 from Shri J.P. Naik, Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, New Delhi to the Chairman, Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.

.....

Subject: Pre-degree course of Kerala University question of equivalence.

....

"As you may be aware, in April 1967 we referred to the Inter-University Board for advice a reference received from the Union Public Service Commission regarding the equivalence of the Pre-degree examination of the Kerala University with the Intermediate or equivalent qualification. The Standing Committee of the Board at its meeting held on 9th/10th September, 1967 adopted the following resolution:-

"RESOLVED that the Pre-degree Examination of the University of Kerala be recognised as equivalent to the Pre-University Examination of an Indian University in view of the fact that the pattern of school education in Kerala has only been changed from 11+1 to 10+2."

The Board's letter No.EV/II(14)/67/20860 dated 26.10.67 refers.

2. On a reference from the UPSC the question was again referred t o the Board for comments in the light of the additional information received from the Kerala University. The Board vide its note No.EV/II(14)/68/28380 dated 21.2.68 reiterated its earlier stand.

3. Persuant to representation received in this Ministry the question was considered in depth at a meeting taken by Additional Secretary, Shri G.K. Chandiramani recently. The following points emerged from the meeting:-

(i) The prevalent system in Kerala of 10 years schooling followed by 2 years of pre-degree course and a 3 year course thereafter leading to a degree in non-technical subjects was introduced before the Education Commission submitted its report on the introduction of this pattern throughout the country.

(ii) The national policy is based on the recommendations of the Education Commission which enjoins the adoption of the same pattern as introduced in Kerala.

(iii) The content and standard of the 10-year school course PLUS 2-year pre-degree course is not the same as the one attained previously with 11 years of schooling and 1 year of pre-degree course. The standard aimed at and attained in the new system is decidedly higher than in the past

However, the duration of the degree course is the same as before and one would expect that the standard of the students at degree level in the new system would be higher than in the past.

(iv) The 10 year schooling in the new system in Kerala is broken up in three stages of 4 years, 3 years and 3 years. In the former system, it was 5 years, 3 years and 3 years.

(v) The certificate awarded in Kerala at the end of 10 years of schooling is equated to the School Leaving Certificate or Matriculation Certificate awarded in the other States.

4. In consideration of the above and after discussion, the following conclusions were reached at the meeting:-

(i) Everything possible should be done by the Ministry to encourage the adoption of the pattern recommended by the Education Commission and approved by Government as national policy. The students undergoing courses in accordance with the national policy should not be placed in a position of disadvantage.

(ii) For purposes of employment under Government, the first level of recognition will be the SSLC or Matriculation and the completion of courses at the school level regardless of the duration so long as it is not less than 10 years, will be the same for all States. The exception will be 11-years higher secondary courses conducted in schools according to the Delhi pattern. Such courses will be rated higher than the SSLC or Matriculation and will be equated to first year of pre-degree courses such as of Kerala.

(iii) As far as is known to the Ministry, there are no posts for which inter-mediate examination is prescribed as the required qualification for appointment under Central Government. However, completion of pre-degree courses may be equated to the Intermediate examination of U.P. and Bombay University or alternatively prescribed as equivalent to "higher secondary courses recommended by the Education Commission".

(iv) The academic equivalence of the various examinations conducted in the different States and by different universities for purposes of higher studies, is a matter for the individual universities to determine.

3. It would be seen from the foregoing analysis that the Board was perhaps influenced in its decision by the fact that previously also, the total duration of the courses leading to a degree course in non-technical subject was 15 years (5+1+3) and in the new system, it remains the same (10+2+3) and since the former one year pre-degree

course was not recognised as equivalent to Higher Secondary Examination, there was no case for recognising the new 2 year pre-degree course as equivalent to Intermediate. The Board also does not appear to have taken note of the fact that the Delhi University where the higher secondary pattern prevails, has thought fit to recognise the pre-degree course as sufficient for admission into the second year of the 3-year degree course.

4. In view of the above, I am directed to request you to move the Board to reconsider the question of equivalence of pre-degree Examination of Kerala University, with the Intermediate or equivalent qualification.

5. If you so consider it necessary, I will be happy to meet you for a discussion."

SKS

APPENDIX-II
S.C. dt. 5.10.70

Copy of letter No.16/69/MD(1)/27347 dated the 17th August, 1970 from Shri V. Nagasubramanian, Under Secretary, Election Commission of India, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-1 to the Secretary, Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.

.....

Subject: Legislative Council - Graduates Constituencies - oriental Titles - Treating them as equivalent to that of Graduates for the purpose of enumeration.

.....

"I am directed to state that under the provisions of Article 171(3)(b) of the Constitution, certain number of members in the Legislative Councils, where they exist, are elected by electorate consisting of Persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years Graduates of any University in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament as equivalent to that of a graduate of any such University. The State Governments concerned, with the concurrence of the Election Commission, notify from time to time the qualifications which shall be deemed to be equivalent to that of a graduate of a University in the territory of India.

The Commission has laid down the following criteria for deciding whether the qualifications can be deemed to be equivalent to that of a University degree for purposes of registration as electors in graduates' constituencies:-

(i) The course culminating in any diploma or other qualification should cover a minimum period of four years study after Matriculation or S.S.L.C or any other qualifications equivalent to this.

(ii) A course which does not cover a period of four years study but for which a period of practical training is prescribed in addition to the period of study may also be recognised as equivalent to that of a degree, provided that the total period of such study and practical training is not less than four years.

(iii) Titles and degrees awarded by Statutory bodies only should be considered for the purpose and not titles and degrees awarded by non-statutory bodies.

A question has now arisen whether the following oriental titles/qualifications of Annamalai and Madras Universities can be regarded as equivalent to that of a degree of a University for the purpose of enrolment of persons possessing these titles/qualifications in the electoral rolls of Graduates' Constituencies under Article 171(3)(b) of the Constitution and section 27(3)(a) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (relevant extracts are enclosed).

Annamalai University: Pulavar
Madras University:

1. Sangita Siromani
2. Siromani (Added to Mimansa, Vedanta, Nyaya, Vyakarana, Sahitya, Ayurveda and Jyothisha)
3. Vidvan
4. (a) Afzal - ul - Ulma
   (b) Munshi - i - Fazil
   (c) Adibi - i - Fazil
   (d) Tabib - i - Kamil
   (e) Afzal - ul - Atibua
5. Malpan
6. Soppar

While the State Government has reported that the entrance test to these courses of study is not of the same standard as S.S.L.C. or Matriculation or its equivalent the Madras and Annamalai Universities have claimed that these courses satisfy the conditions laid down by the Commission for enrolment in the electoral rolls of Graduates' constituencies. They have further stated the entrance test for these oriental titles cannot be compared with any other entrance tests or qualifications which have been prescribed or may be prescribed for admission to any other University courses of study, such as S.S.L.C. or Matriculation vide copies of the resolutions enclosed.

The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission which was consulted in the above matter has reported that the above mentioned oriental titles are not considered as equivalent to the degrees awarded by the Universities in the State, but they have/been prescribed as alternative qualifi-/have cations for appointment to certain teaching posts in the Education Department for which a degree is prescribed as a qualification.

The Union Public Service Commission has not expressed any views in the matter, but referred it to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. That Ministry has reported that the oriental titles/qualifications except Siromani of Madras University, have not been accorded recognition as equivalent to a degree for purposes of employment under the Central Government, that the Siromani examination of Madras University has been recognised as equivalent to M.A. of the general education for the purposes of appointing Sanskrit teachers and that as regards the academic equivalent of other titles the Inter University Board of India & Ceylon, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi may be consulted in the matter.

In order to enable the Commission to arrive at a decision, I am to enquire whether the above mentioned oriental titles and qualifications granted by these two Universities can be recognised as equivalent to that of a degree".

SKS

171. Composition of the Legislative Councils - (1) The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed (one third) of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State.

XXXX XXXX XXXX

(3) Of the total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State -

(b) as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament as equivalent to that of a graduate of any such university.

27. (3) For the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of a State in the graduates constituencies and the teachers' constituencies, the State Government concerned may with the concurrence of the Election Commission, by notification in the official Gazette specify -

(a) the qualifications which shall be deemed to be equivalent to that of a graduate of a University in the territory of India and

XXXX XXXX XXXX

Copy of letter No.V.30, from the Registrar, University of Madras, University Buildings, Chepauk, Madras-5, addressed to the Chief Electoral Officer and Additional Secretary to the Government, Public (Elections) Department, Madras-9, dated the 9th January, 1969.

.....

Sub:- Electoral Rolls - Graduates Constituencies - Oriental Titles.

Ref:- Correspondence resting with your letter D.O.No.326/68-8, dated 15-11-1968.

.....

"I write to inform you that the Syndicate considered your letter No.326/68-4, dated 6th August, 1968, suggesting for consideration the question of raising the standard of the entrance tests for Oriental Titles Courses to the S.S.L.C. standard for the purpose of inclusion in the voters for the Graduates' constituencies and resolved as follows:-

"RESOLVED that the State Government be informed that the test for admission to the Oriental Title is an Entrance qualification prescribed by the University for Oriental Title Courses, which are University Courses of Study of four years' duration; and therefore the Entrance Test to Oriental Titles cannot be compared with any other entrance tests or qualifications which have been prescribed or may be prescribed for admission to any other University courses of study such as the S.S.L.C. or the Matriculation.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Government be informed that as this satisfies the condition for enrolment in the Voters' List such candidates having put in four years of study subsequent to the entrance test, which is recognised for admission to a University Course of Study, no further change is necessary".

SKS

Copy of letter No.D.Dis.No.P.R. 186-B2/68 dated 15th April, 1969 of the Registrar of Annamalai University addressed to the Chief Electoral Officer and Additional Secretary to Government, Madras.

.....

Sub: Electoral Roll - Tamil Nadu Legislative Council - Graduates' Constituencies - Qualification equivalent to a degree - Pulavar, Siromani and other Oriental Titles.

Ref: Your letters No.326/68-1 Public (Elections-II) dated 18-4-69, 6-8-68 and 11-2-69.

.....

"I am to inform you that the syndicate of this University at its meeting dated 30-3-69 (Resolution No.22) considered the letters cited and resolved as under:

"RESOLVED that the State Government be informed that the test for admission to the Oriental Titles is an entrance qualification prescribed by the University for the Oriental title courses, which are University Courses of Study of four years duration, and therefore the Entrance Test to Oriental Titles cannot be compared with any other entrance tests or qualifications which have been prescribed or may be prescribed for admission to any other University courses of study such as the S.S.L.C. or the Matriculation.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Government be informed that as this satisfies the condition for enrolment in the voters' list, such candidates having put in four years of study subsequent to the Entrance Test, which is recognised for admission to a University Course of Study, no further change is necessary".

SKS

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA OF THE EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE
OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

VENUE : IUB OFFICE
HOUSE AVENUE
NEW DELHI-1.

DATE : 1ST DECEMBER, 1970

TIME : 4.00 P.M.

28. To consider the question of equivalence of the third year examination for promotion to 4th year of the 4-year B.A./B.Sc.(evening college) course of the Madras University as equivalent to the Intermediate of an Indian University/Board.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Note:- The Equivalence Committee and the Standing Committee of the Board at their meetings held on 5th February, 1970 considered the question of equivalence of the second year of the 4-year B.Sc. degree course (evening college) of Madras University. The resolution adopted thereon is set out below:-

"Resolved that it is difficult to equate the second year of the 4-year B.Sc. degree course (evening college) of the Madras University as equivalent to the Intermediate examination in view of the fact that there is no university examination at the end of the second year of the course.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services has now written to the Board enquiring whether passing of Parts I and II (English and second language) at the end of the third year for promotion to the 4th year of 4-year B.A./B.Sc. degree course (evening colleges) of Madras University can be treated as equivalent to Intermediate examination.

The students of the evening colleges take the examinations for Part I (English) and Part II (language) at the end of third year and for Part III (main and ancillary subjects) at the end of the fourth year of the course. The regular students take the examinations for Part I (English) and Part II (language) at the end of the 2nd year and for Part III (main and ancillary) at the end of the third year.

The syllabuses of the examinations, question papers and the regulations for passing the B.A. and B.Sc. degree courses for the evening college students are the same as those for regular students./

29. To consider the question of recognition of the membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for purposes of enrolment as research scholars in Indian Universities.

(The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India)

Note:- The Institute vide its letter of November 3, 1970 (copy enclosed at Appendix-I) has requested this Board to consider the membership of the Institute as an eligible qualification for enrolment as a research scholar for a doctorate degree of the universities in Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, Company Law and allied subjects.

The minimum qualification for admission to the Chartered Accountants course is graduation from a recognised university. However, candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination can also be admitted to the course after he has passed the Preliminary examination conducted by the Institute.

Candidates have to undergo practical training for a period of 4 years as an Articled Clerk (6 years in the case of Audit Clerk) and pass the Intermediate and Final examinations held by the Institute.

The Board at its 43rd annual meeting held at Jaipur on 10th/11th February, 1968 considered the question of utilisation of the services of Chartered Accountants in colleges and universities. The resolution passed in this connection is given below:-

"Resolved that the matter be left to the universities concerned".

30. To consider the question of recognition of Rashtriya Indian Military College Higher Secondary Diploma Examination as equivalent to Higher Secondary Examination for the purposes of admission to universities.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Note:- The Diploma Examination of the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun was one of the minimum qualifications for admission to the National Defence Academy. The minimum qualification for admission to the National Defence Academy is being raised from Matriculation Examination to Higher Secondary Examination with effect from December, 1970. In view of the above, syllabus for the Diploma Examination of the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun has been revised. The examination based on the new syllabus has been designated as RIMC Higher Secondary Diploma Examination.

The duration of the RIMC Higher Secondary Diploma Examination is 3 years subsequent to attaining academic standard of class VIII. Subjects for the

examination are: Part I - Compulsory: English language; Hindi of Higher or Lower Standard; Art and wood craft; Physical training. Part II - Core: A candidate will be required to take two Core subjects from the following: For candidates offering Humanities group of elective subjects: General Science; History and Civics or English Literature Alternative II. For candidates offering Science group of elective subjects: Core Geography; History and Civics. Part III - Elective: A candidate will be required to offer minimum of three elective subjects and shall choose either the Science or Humanities group. He may also offer an additional elective subject from the special group, which shall be different from the one offered in Science/ Humanities groups: (i) Science group: Additional Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. (ii) Humanities group: Mathematics, Geography and History or English Literature Alternative I. (iii) Special group: Chemistry, Geography, History, English Literature Alternative I.

Successful candidates in the examination are graded in terms of the following scales:-

Pass	- 33 per cent
Second division	- 45 per cent or above but below 60 per cent
First division	- 60 per cent or above
Credit	- 50 per cent or above in a subject
Distinction	- 75 per cent or above in a subject

Diplomas to successful candidates are issued by the Commandant, Principal of the College on behalf of Director of Military Training, Army Headquarters.

The Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi has recognised the RIMC Higher Secondary Diploma Examination as equivalent to its All-India Higher Secondary Examination.

31. To consider the question of equivalence of the B.Sc. (Economic and Social Studies) degree awarded by the Khartoum University, Sudan, as equivalent to a Bachelor's degree of an Indian University for purposes of eligibility for appearance at the Indian Administrative Services Examination.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Note:- For admission to the University of Khartoum, Sudan, candidates must have passed the Sudan School Certificate Examination with credits obtained on one and the same occasion in at least five subjects (including English language or Arabic or another approved language) or an equivalent qualification.

The Faculty of Economic and Social Studies of the university offers courses leading to four different Bachelor of Science degrees and five different Bachelor of Science (Honours) degrees.

The duration of the course for the B.Sc. degree is four years and for B.Sc.(Honours) degree five years.

The subjects of study for the B.Sc.(Economic and Social Studies) degree are the following: Preliminary year: English; Mathematics and Logic; Survey of Economic and Social Studies; History and Geography of Sudan. Intermediate year: Economics and two other subjects chosen from the following: Business Administration and Mathematics and Statistics; Political Science and Mathematics and Statistics; Political Science and Social Anthropology; Social Anthropology and Mathematics and Statistics. Third and Fourth Year: Two subjects (provided that they have been taken in the Intermediate year) in any one of the following combinations: Economics and Political Science; Economics and Social Anthropology; Political Science and Social Anthropology.

SKS

PRESIDENT
THE INSTITUTE OF
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

POST BOX 268,
INDRAPRASTHA MARG,
NEW DELHI-1

November 3, 1970

Shri Suraj Bhan,
Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon,
Dyal Singh Library Building,
House Avenue,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Recognition of membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for purposes of enrolment as research scholars of the Universities.

As you are no doubt aware, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is the only body which has been entrusted with the task of regulating the profession of Chartered Accountancy in this country. This has been done by the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. In the field of accountancy, audit and allied subjects, the Institute's membership is the highest qualification that can be acquired in this country.

The minimum qualification for admission to the Chartered Accountants Course is a Graduate of a recognised University but it has also been provided that even a person who has passed the Intermediate examination from a recognised University, can be admitted to the course after he has passed the Preliminary examination conducted by the Institute. The standard of the Preliminary examination is equivalent to that of a degree examination. (Copy of the syllabus of the Preliminary examination is enclosed for ready reference).

This examination is designed to give the student not merely a general idea of the subjects that he would have to study later on while following the course, but also to equip him with sound knowledge of English, Modern Administration, Economic and Commercial Geography, etc. A person is admitted as a member of this Institute after he has undergone practical training for a period of 6 years as an Audit Clerk and has passed the Intermediate Examination and then the Final Examination held by the Institute. Copies of the Syllabi of these two examinations are also enclosed.

From a perusal of these syllabi, it would be observed that the Intermediate Examination of the Institute covers study of accounting and audit principles and procedures together with a fairly advanced knowledge of some of the allied disciplines, such as, statistics, Mercantile Law and Company Law. The Final Examination covers a much more extensive field. It requires a study of advanced developments in accounting and auditing and certain other forms of specialised accounting, such as Cost Accounting, Management Accounting and Taxation. The student is also expected to widen his knowledge of several allied fields.

Before a student is admitted to this examination, he is required to undergo a course of postal tuition.

It may further be mentioned that for passing any of these examinations, a candidate must obtain a minimum of 40% marks in each

4 years as an Articled Clerk or for a period of

of the papers and 50% marks in the aggregate. The Council of this Institute has strived to maintain a high standard of competence among its members.

From the above facts, it would be evident that a person who has undergone the practical training and has passed the examinations of the Institute is no less qualified to pursue studies for a doctorate at the universities than one who has obtained the Master's degree of a university.

In this connection, it would be pertinent to bringing to your notice that the Banaras Hindu University has already recognised that Chartered Accountants holding a graduate degree of a recognised university will be considered as equivalent to M.Com. degree of the said University for purposes of enrolment of Ph.D. research scholars in Commerce. (Ref. resolution No.10 of the University's Academic Council passed at its meeting held on 3rd October, 1964)

Some other universities have also taken similar decisions but several others have yet to take their decisions in the matter. We thought that it would be better to approach you for all the universities.

I would therefore urge that members of this Institute should be considered eligible for being enrolled as research scholars in Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, Company Law and allied subjects at the Indian Universities.

Looking forward to an early reply from you,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(M.C. Bhandari)
President

SKS

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee held on December 2, 1970 at 2.30 P.M. at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

PRESENT.

1. Shri Suraj Bhan ... (Chairman)
2. Dr. A.G. [illegible]
3. Prof. [illegible]
4. Dr. [illegible]
5. Shri [illegible]
6. Dr. M.B. [illegible]
7. Shri [illegible]
8. Dr. S.N. Sen
9. Prof. [illegible] John
10. Prof. Uma Shankar [illegible]
11. Dr. Amrik Singh ... (Secretary)

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on October 5, 1970.

Confirmed.

2. To report for confirmation the action taken by the President in [illegible] the Secretary [illegible] the [illegible] (Association [illegible] of [illegible] Learning [illegible] activities of universities [illegible] 16th December [illegible]

[illegible] implication of it is halting [illegible] are being [illegible]

Confirmed.

3. To consider the question of reorganisation of the IUB.

As a result of detailed discussion, the Committee came to the conclusion that for the present the existing structure may continue.

4. To consider letter No.343/70 AS dated the 3rd October, 1970 of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education & Youth Services to the President, Inter-University Board.

Information collected by the office with regard to different universities was presented to the Committee. Several members also reported orally in respect of the practice in their own university.

The Committee had reservations as far as permitting candidates to register for external degrees was concerned. A sounder way of dealing with the pressure of numbers was to foster evening colleges and institute correspondence courses.

The Committee also instructed the office to collect more information about this subject for further consideration of the matter.

5. To consider the recommendations of the Ad-hoc Committee of the National Council for Women's Education regarding the possibility of women/girls appearing as private candidates at all the examinations conducted by the universities.

Resolved that the matter may be decided by individual universities.

6. To consider letter No.F1-38/68(CD) dated the 24th October, 1970 of the Secretary, University Grants Commission, with regard to the question of specifying a time-limit in terms of years for which a "full time student" could be permitted to pursue a particular course of studies in the university.

Resolved that the matter be left for the decision of the universities.

7. To consider the desirability of fixing dates of various Committee meetings during the year.

Resolved that the meetings of the Standing Committee hereafter be held on 1st Thursday of April, August and November. A special meeting of the Standing Committee may be held a day in advance of the Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board. In case, for any reason, the above programme is to be altered, the Secretary may inform all the members well in advance.

8. To consider the recommendations of the Equivalence Committee Meeting held on the 1st December, 1970.

The recommendations of the Equivalence Committee held on December 1, 1970 (Appendix-A) were approved with the following modifications in items enumerated below. The relevant resolutions will now read as :-

Item No.7. To consider the question of recognition of the School Level Examination conducted in USSR.

Resolved that the School Level Examination conducted in USSR be recognised as equivalent to matriculation examination of a Board/University in India.

Item No.10. To consider the proposal received from the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi to take up the question of mutual recognition of the corresponding degrees of Indian Universities and Indian Institutes of Technology by the Commonwealth Universities.

The President was authorised to take up the matter of the recognition of degrees of the Indian Universities and that of the Institutes of Technology with the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

Item No.11. To reconsider the question of recognition of the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees awarded by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of the Indian Universities.

The President was authorised to appoint a Committee of Hindi experts to visit Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras for this purpose.

Item No.15. To consider the question of recognition of the M.Phil degree awarded by the Meerut University for purpose of employment and for according preference in the matter of registration to Ph.D.

In terms of its earlier resolution (No.2) of the 48th Annual Meeting held in February, 68), the Committee appreciated the institution of the M.Phil degree by the Meerut University but could not see how it could recommend preference being accorded to those holding this degree in the matter of registration to Ph.D. This was a matter which was always decided by the universities.

Item No.28. To consider the question of equivalence of the third-year examination for promotion to 4th year of the 4-year B.A./B.Sc. (Evening College) course of the Madras University as equivalent to the Intermediate of an Indian University/Board.

Resolved that the question of equivalence of the third year examination for promotion to the 4th year of the B.A./B.Sc. (Evening College) course of Madras University be further examined.

Item No.29. To consider the question of recognition of the membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for purposes of enrolment as research scholars in Indian Universities.

Resolved that the matter be left to the decision of the individual universities

Item No.30. To consider the question of recognition of Rashtriya Indian Military College Higher Secondary Diploma Examination as equivalent to Higher Secondary Examination for the purposes of admission to universities.

The Committee was of the opinion that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services be requested to get in touch with the State Education Boards for getting their opinion.

9. To consider the recommendations of the Finance Committee Meeting held on the 2nd December, 1970.

(Appendix-3)

The recommendations of the Finance Committee meeting held on December 2, 1970 were approved with the following modifications in item No.5 which would now read as follows:-

The Committee approved of the proposal to establish a Centre for the Study of Universities at the Inter-University Board. The matter however required discussion with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for this purpose. The President was authorised to call upon the Union Minister for Education & Youth Services

along with a few other members of the Standing Committee and discuss the whole project. The outcome of the discussion may be reported to the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

The Chairman conveyed to the Standing Committee the view of the Finance Committee that the pay-scale of Secretary's post needed to be improved. He placed before the Committee a gist of the discussions held in this connection. The Standing Committee, after examining various aspects of the matter resolved that the post be upgraded and the new pay-scale should be Rs.1000-50-1500-100-2000. Further that in the case of the present incumbent, Dr. Amrik Singh, this be made operative from 1.7.1969 the date on which he reached the maximum of the existing grade.

Consideration of Item 10 of the Agenda & other items of Supplementary and Additional Agenda was postponed.

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)
Secretary

Sd/-
(Suraj Bhan)
Chairman.

27.12.70.

New Delhi.

APPENDIX-A.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA AND CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Equivalence Committee held on December 1, 1970 at 4.00 P.M. at the I.U.B. office.

...

PRESENT

1. Shri Suraj Bhan ... Chairman

2. Prof. Umashanker Joshi

3. Dr. Amrik Singh ...Secretary

Shri J.P. Naik, Adviser, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, was present to discuss Item No.9 of the agenda.

Dr. B.L. Gupta, Director & Head of the Department of Physical Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh and Shri S.R. Mahindroo, Principal of the Govt. College of Physical Education, Patiala were also invited to express their view points on Item No.12 of the agenda.

1. Confirmation of the minutes of the Equivalence Committee meeting held on February 5, 1970.

Confirmed.

2. To consider the question of recognition of the Diploma in Agriculture awarded by the Vocational Agriculture School, Afghanistan as equivalent to the Indian High School or Higher Secondary Examination for purposes of admission of Afghan Students to the B.Sc.(Agri.) course in an Indian University.

(Ministry of Food & Agriculture)

Resolved that the Diploma in Agriculture awarded by the Vocational Agriculture School, Afghanistan be recognised as equivalent to the Higher Secondary/ Pre-University for purposes of admission to the 4-year course leading to the Bachelor's degree in Agriculture of an Indian University.

3. To consider the question of recognition of the Qualifying Examination of the University of Delhi as equivalent to the Higher Secondary Examination of a recognised Board/ Pre-University of an Indian University.

(Ministry of Education & Y.S.)

Resolved that the Qualifying Examination hitherto conducted by the University of Delhi be recognised as equivalent to the Higher Secondary/Pre-University Examination of a Board/University in India.

4. To consider the question of recognition of the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (Class X examination) conducted by the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations New Delhi as equivalent to the Matriculation examination.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Resolved that the question of recognition of the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (Class X examination) conducted by the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations as equivalent to the Matriculation be taken up with the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi in the first instance and the Chairman be authorised to decide the matter in the light of the views received from the Central Board of Secondary Education.

5. To consider the equivalence of the Matriculation Examination held in Bhutan.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Resolved that the Matriculation examination conducted in Bhutan be recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation examination in India.

6. To consider the question of recognition of the various examinations listed in letter No.S/[illegible]69/2512 dated April 1969 received from the Royal Thai Embassy, India.

Resolved that (a) the Final examination of Lower Secondary Education Course (Grade 10), (b) the Secondary School Examination, (c) the Junior High School Examination and (d) the Third year of the Junior Secondary Education Course of Thailand be recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation examination in India.

Resolved further that (a) the Final Examination of Upper Secondary Education Course and (b) the Final Examination of the Secondary Education course of Thailand be treated as equivalent to the Higher Secondary/Pre-University examination of a Board/University in India.

7. To consider the question of recognition of the School level Examination conducted in USSR.

(Ministry of Education & Youth Services)

Resolved that the School Level Examination conducted in USSR be recognised as equivalent to the Higher Secondary/Pre-University examination of a Board/University in India.

8. To consider the question of equivalence of the M.A.(Education) Degree awarded by the University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA.

(Utkal University)

Resolved that the M.A. (Education) Degree awarded by the University of Wisconsin, USA be recognised as equivalent to M.Ed. degree of an Indian University.

9. To consider the equivalence of the Pre-Degree examination of the University of Kerala.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that the Pre-degree (2-year course) of Universities in Kerala State be recognised as equivalent to the old 2-year Intermediate course for purposes of higher studies and appointments.

10. To consider the proposal received from the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi to take up the question of mutual recognition of the corresponding degrees of Indian Universities and Indian Institutes of Technology by the Commonwealth Universities.

While the Equivalence Committee was not in favour of restricting mutual recognition by Commonwealth Universities of only those degrees awarded by Indian Universities/Institutes which are members of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, it resolved that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee of the Board.

11. To consider the question of recognition of the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees awarded by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of the Indian Universities.

(Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha)

Resolved that the Chairman be authorised to take a decision in the matter in the light of a Report which the Secretary of the Board may make after a visit to the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.

12. To consider the question of duration of the Master's degree in Physical Education subsequent to passing the 3-year Bachelor's degree course in Physical Education.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that the duration of the Master's degree in Physical Education for those holding the Bachelor of Physical Education degree awarded by the Jiwaji University (Courses conducted at the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior) be 2 years in terms of the resolution adopted by the Equivalence Committee/Standing Committee at their meetings held 16th/17th December, 1968.

13. To consider the request received through the Ministry of Education and Youth Services from the Punjabi University regarding according recognition to M.Ed.(Physical Education) Degree awarded by the Punjabi University prior to 1969.

Resolved that the question of recognition of M.Ed. (Physical Education) degree awarded by the Punjabi University prior to 1969 be left to the employing agencies/universities to decide.

14. To consider the question of equivalence of the M.S. degree in Agriculture of the Kyoto University, Japan.

(National Council of Higher Education, Ceylon)

Resolved that the M.Sc. degree in Agriculture awarded by the Kyoto University, Japan be recognised as equivalent to a Master's degree in Agriculture.

15. To consider the question of recognition of the M.Phil degree awarded by the Meerut University for purposes of employment and for according preference in the matter of registration to Ph.D.

(Meerut University)

Resolved to recommend to the universities that in the matter of appointments and registration for Ph.D. course those possessing the M.Phil degree be given preference over those holding the M.A. degree in terms of the resolution adopted by the Board at its annual meeting held in February, 1968 regarding the institution of an Intermediate degree between M.A. and Ph.D.

16. To consider the following resolution adopted by the Medical Council of India at its meeting held on December 17, 1969:-

"To mitigate the difficulties that a student has to face when he migrates to another university to continue his medical studies, the Medical Council of India requests the Inter-University Board to bring about an uniformity in the subjects taught and examined in the Pre-medical course in all universities."

While it was desirable to have uniformity in the courses for the Pre-medical examination in Indian universities, it was pointed out that there were other attendant problems in the matter of admission to MBBS courses in Indian universities. Resolved therefore that the Secretary may take up the question with the authorities of the Union Ministry of Health and the Medical Council of India.

17. To consider the request of the University of Indore for recognition of the 3-year postgraduate diploma course in Business Management started by them from the year 1969-70 for purposes of admission to higher courses and for purposes of employment.

Resolved that as the courses for the 3-year post-graduate diploma course in Business Management

started by the University of Indore be accorded recognition as equivalent to corresponding diploma courses of the universities and other agencies for purposes of higher studies and employment. It is also understood that the U.G.C. and the AICTE have approved the courses.

18. To consider the question of recognition of the qualifications awarded in Engineering by Professional Bodies (Institution of Engineers (India), Institution of Telecommunication Engineers (India) and Institution of Electronic & Radio Engineers (India Division) as equivalent to a Bachelor's degree in Engineering awarded by universities for purposes of admission to post-graduate courses conducted by universities.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that the following resolution approved by the Board at its 43rd annual meeting held at Jaipur be reiterated and made applicable to similar qualifications obtained from other professional associations in Engineering.

"Resolved to endorse the opinion of the Inter-University Board, as express by the Chairman in his letter No.V 4074 dated 6th October, 1953 addressed to the Secretary to the Govt. of Hyderabad, Education Department, Hyderabad, that Sections A & B of the Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers cannot be considered as equivalent to the Bachelor's degree in Engineering of an Indian University for purposes of admission to post-graduate courses conducted by universities".

19. To consider letter No.16/69/MD(1)/27247 dated August 17, 1970 received from the Election Commission of India in the matter of recognition of Oriental titles (mentioned in the letter) awarded by the Universities of Annamalai and Madras as equivalent to a degree for purposes of elections from the "Graduate Constituency" wherever such constituencies exist.

Resolved that fuller information about similar courses in other universities be collected and the views of the other member universities of the Board be obtained and the matter be then referred to the next meeting of the Equivalence Committee.

20. To consider the question of recognition of Dr.Sc.Mathematics degree awarded by the University of Brussells (Universite Libre de Bruxelles) Belgium.

(Panjab University)

Resolved that the Doctor of Science (Dr.Sc.) degree awarded by the University of Brussells (Universite Libre de Bruxelles), Belgium be recognised as equivalent to a Ph.D. degree of an Indian University.

21. To consider the equivalence of the M.Phil degree of the University of London vis-a-vis the Ph.D. degree of an Indian University.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that the M.Phil degree of the University of London be not treated as equivalent to a Ph.D. degree of an Indian University.

22. To consider the following observations of the UPSC with regard to the recognition of the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologue (West Germany) as equivalent to the Bachelor's Degree in Social Work of an Indian University.

"It is observed that no university in India is, at present, awarding 'Bachelor's Degree in Social Work'. However, in some universities in India, 'Social Work' is included among the elective subjects prescribed for the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree and the position of this subject is analogous to that of any other of the elective subjects. The degree awarded on the basis of the study of the prescribed subjects, including Social Work as one of them, cannot be regarded as 'Bachelor's degree in Social Work'."

Resolved to reiterate the resolution adopted by the Equivalence Committee/Standing Committee at their meetings held on 1st/2nd July, 1968 (reproduced below):

Resolved that the Diploma in Social Work awarded by the Higher Professional School of Social Work, Cologne (West Germany) be recognised as equivalent to the Bachelor's degree in Social Work of an Indian University.

23. To consider the question of equivalence of:

(i) The Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate Examination;
(ii) Completion of the I year of the B.Sc.(Agri.) degree course from the College of Agriculture, Addis Ababa.

(Udaipur University)

Resolved that the Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate be considered as equivalent to the Higher Secondary/Pre-University of a Board/University in India and the University may consider giving credit to the courses already undergone by the candidate for 1 year in the college of Agriculture, Addis Ababa.

24. To consider the question of recognition of the Law Degree awarded in Kenya as equivalent to the corresponding degree of an Indian University.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that the Kenya Law degree be recognised as equivalent to the Bachelor of Laws degrees of an Indian University.

25. To reconsider the question of recognition of the B.A.(New) Examination of the Gujarat University as equivalent to honours courses for purposes of allocation of awards under the National Scholarships Scheme.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that the B.A.(New) examination of the Gujarat University be treated as equivalent to a Honours degree for purposes of allocation of awards under the National Scholarships Scheme.

26. To consider the question of recognition of the Ph.D. degree awarded by the University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran as equivalent to the Ph.D. degree awarded by an Indian University.

(Osmania University)

Resolved that the Ph.D. degree awarded by the University of Tehran, Iran be recognised as equivalent to the Ph.D. degree awarded by an Indian University.

27. To consider the question of equivalence of the Diploma in Education awarded by the University of Queensland, Australia.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that the syllabus etc. for the Diploma in Education awarded by the University of Queensland, Australia in the first instance be referred to some experts in the field of education.

28. To consider the question of equivalence of the third year examination for promotion to 4th year of the 4-year B.A./B.Sc. (evening college) course of the Madras University as equivalent to the Intermediate of an Indian University/Board.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that as at the end of the 3rd year of studies in the 4-year of B.A./B.Sc. (evening college) courses of the Madras University a university examination is not held in all the subjects, this be not treated as equivalent to the Intermediate.

29. To consider the question of recognition of the membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for purposes of enrolment as research scholars in Indian Universities.

(The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India)

Resolved to recommend to the universities that those holding the membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants after obtaining a Bachelor's degree from an Indian University be treated as eligible for registration to the Ph.D. course in Indian Universities in the fields of Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, Company Law and allied subjects.

30. To consider the question of recognition of Rashtriya Indian Military College Higher Secondary Diploma Examination as equivalent to Higher Secondary Examination for the purposes of admission to universities.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved that the Rashtriya Indian Military College Higher Secondary Diploma Examination be treated as equivalent to the Higher Secondary/ Pre-University of a Board/University in India.

31. To consider the question of equivalence of the B.Sc. (Economic and Social Studies) degree awarded by the Khartoum University, Sudan, as equivalent to a Bachelor's degree of an Indian University for purposes of eligibility for appearance at the Indian Administrative Service Examination.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services)

Resolved th t the B.Sc.(Economic and Social Studies) degree awarded by the Khartoum University, Sudan be treated as equivalent to a Bachelor's degree of an Indian University.

32. Resolved that in future in cases where references are received from a university involving individual cases and where full information is available a decision may be taken by circulating the papers to the members of the Equivalence Committee.

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)
Secretary.

Sd/-
(Suraj Bhan)
Chairman.
27.12.70

APPENDIX-B.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Minutes of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on Wednesday, December 2, 1970 at 12 o'clock in the office of the Inter-University Board, New Delhi.

PRESENT:

1. Shri Suraj Bhan ...(in the Chair)
2. Prof. V.V. John
3. Dr. Amrik Singh

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on the 5th October 1970.

(Already circulated)

Confirmed.

2. To consider further developments relating to the construction of Inter-University House.

As directed by the Standing Committee at its last meeting, the firm of Architects who were placed number 2 in the Nehru University Design Competition (The Design Group, New Delhi) were contacted. The firm submitted its proposals which were referred to Prof. R.N. Dogra for his expert opinion. Prof. Dogra discussed the matter with the Architects and suggested that the quotations (as enclosed) be accepted.

Having reviewed the matter, the Finance Committee recommends that M/S The Design Group, New Delhi, be appointed Architects for the Inter-University House at a fixed professional fee of 6% of the total cost of the building.

3. To consider authorisation to Secretary to incur expenditure in accordance with the approved budgeted heads of accounts in respect of funds sanctioned for the following schemes:-

i) National Sports Organisation.
ii) Combined Universities Cricket Team to Ceylon.
iii) Universities Team to Turin.

Approved.

4. To consider the upgrading of the pay scale attached to the two ad-hoc posts of Professional Assistants to Rs.350-25-650.

Approved, with the proviso that the posts be re-designated as Bibliographical Assistants.

5. To consider the progress of negotiations with the Ford Foundation in regard to their proposed assistance to the IUB.

The Committee noted that the proposals as embodied in the enclosed document were a faithful summary of the discussions that had taken place between it and the officials of the Ford Foundation.

As a result of further consideration, the Committee recommends as follows:-

a) the proposals be accepted.

b) It is understood that it would be open to the Board of Directors of the said Centre to reappropriate funds within the budget as approved.

c) A deputation on behalf of the IUS should call upon the Union Minister for Education and Youth Services to solicit assistance from the Ministry of Education towards the undertaking of all those programmes as are contained in the document referred to above.

Sd/-
(Amrik Singh)
SECRETARY.

Sd/-
(Suraj Bhan)
CHAIRMAN.

New Delhi,
the 2nd of December, 1970.

The Design Group
Architects & Town Planners 9B Mathura Road Jangpura
New Delhi 14.

26th Nov. 1970

Dr. Amrik Singh,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon,
Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi-1.

Dear Sir,

Apropos my telephone conversation with you yesterday and also my earlier discussion with Prof. R.N. Dogra we would like to confirm that we shall be pleased to undertake the design and supervision of the proposed office building for the Inter-University Board at Kotla Lane, New Delhi, at a fixed professional fee of 6% of the total cost. The fees shall be inclusive of all aspects of structural and quantity surveying services. The mode and time of payment will be in accor accordance with the terms recommended by the Indian Institute of Architects in their booklet on pages 31-32. I hope on the basis of the above modifications it will be possible for you to finalise the appointment.

With best wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Ranjit Sabikhi)
For THE DESIGN GROUP.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

VENUE: PATNA UNIVERSITY
PATNA

DATE: FEBRUARY 14, 1971
&
TIME OF MEETING: 11.30 A.M.

A G E N D A

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting held on December 2, 1970.

(Already circulated)

2. To consider the Agenda of the 46th Annual Meeting.

3. To report the following matters:-

i) The following Vice-Chancellors have become members of the Standing Committee in accordance with the Rules & Regulations of the Board:-

a) Prof. W.D. West. (Saugar University)
b) Dr. A.S. Adke. (Karnatak University)

ii) A Seminar on 'Coordinating Agencies in Higher Education' will be held at the time of the 46th Annual Meeting.

iii) Letter No.734/Siat/70 dated the 9th October 1970 from Shri O. Pulla Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Agricultural University, Hyderabad.

(APPENDIX-I.)

iv) Election of Dr. Amrik Singh, Secretary, IUB, to the Executive Committee of the International Congress of University Adult Education.

4. To consider the question of procedure for recognition of degrees by universities.

(University Grants Commission)

/Note:- The U.G.C. vide its letter No.F.1.8/68(Cdn) dated November 20, 1970 has stated that the Commission at its meeting held on November 4, 1970 considered a reference from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services on the question of procedure for recognition of degrees by universities and decided that the views of this Board may be invited in the first instance. A copy of the letter received from the U.G.C. together with its enclosure is given at APPENDIX-II.

The Mahila Gram Vidyapeeth whose "Bharati" degree is the one referred to by the Ministry of Education in its letter to the U.G.C., is a non-statutory body.

When the Mahila Gram Vidyapeeth approached the Board in 1965 for recognition of their "degrees"

position to take any action in this behalf as the Inter-University Board recognises the degrees, diplomas etc. of Statutory Universities and no other body".

The I.U.B. at its 42nd annual meeting held at Delhi in December 1966 has further resolved that "the Inter-University Board should not concern itself with the recognition of Diplomas awarded by non statutory bodies in any field of academic activity except on a reference by a member of the Board". Apart from the above issue, the wider question of coordination between the various ministries of the Central and State Governments, the U.G.C. and the I.U.B. in the matter of according recognition may be considered.

The matter was placed before the Standing Committee at its last meeting held on December 2, 1970 but its consideration was postponed.]

5. To consider the question of release of 50% advance financial assistance to the Universities organising Coaching Camps under N.S.O. scheme atleast ten days before commencement of the Camps.

Note:- The Standing Committee at its meeting held on 5th February 1970 decided that 50% of the expenditure may be made available in advance to the Universities organising coaching camps under the N.S.O. scheme. However, no time limit has been fixed for releasing the 50% advance payment to the coaching centres before the commencement of their respective camps. It is suggested that on receipt of information from the concerned centres about the commencement of the respective coaching camp, 50% of the expenditure may be released atleast 10 days in advance of the date of the commencement in each case.]

6. To review the position of Coaching Camps allotted/organised under N.S.O. scheme during the year 1970-71.

(Statement given at APPENDIX-III.)

7. To record for confirmation the award of 50 Sports Talent Scholarships under the N.S.O. scheme.

(List enclosed - APPENDIX-IV.)

8. To consider the recommendations of the Sports Committee meeting held on the 2nd December 1970.

(APPENDIX-V.)

9. To receive the following report of the Library Projects for the year 1970, which is placed before the Committee in pursuance of the resolution passed at the meeting held in July 1970:-

LIBRARY PROJECTS:

"Volume III of the project 'Research in Progress 1958-66' dealing with 'Social Sciences' was released in November 1970. Manuscript for the fourth volume dealing with 'Humanities' is nearing completion and is likely to be made over to the printers by the middle of February, 1971. Work has also been initiated on the other project namely, 'Bibliography [illegible] Indian Universities'. Information

collected so far was upto the year 1965 only. This is now being brought up-to-date and we are happy to report that about 60% of the information about the theses accepted during the period 1965-70 has already been collected.

During the year under report, the Division has been working with depleted strength and efforts are being made to recruit the sanctioned staff. With the strength so made available, it is believed that it will be possible to make substantial progress with these projects."

10. To consider the recommendations of the Finance Committee and Equivalence Committee Meetings to be held on the 13/14 February 1971.

11. To report the following appointments made by the Chairman/or on the recommendations of the Selection Committees:-

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Scale of Pay	Date of Appointment
1.	Shri B.M. Dureja	Asstt. Evaluation Officer	Rs.350-650	1.8.1970
2.	Shri Shiv Narain Gupta	Sports Officer	Rs.400-950	21.12.1970
3.	Shri Bhim Singh	Assistant	Rs.210-530	26.10.1970
4.	Shri N.P. Patnaik	Assistant	Rs.210-530	31.10.1970 (A.N)
5.	Shri Surinder Kumar	Assistant	Rs.210-530	4.11.1970
6.	Shri J.K. Dhingra	Accountant	Rs.210-530	17.11.1970
7.	Shri B.K. Sardana	Stenographer	Rs.210-530	21.11.1970
8.	Shri Y.P. Sharma	Stenographer	Rs.210-530	24.12.1970
9.	Miss Shashi Prabha	Library Clerk	Rs.110-180	21.11.1970
10.	Shri T.S. Rawat (Temporary Appointment)	Lower Division Clerk	Rs.110-180	15.10.1970
11.	Shri Harnam Singh	Lower Division Clerk	Rs.110-180	Extension for a further period of two months from 24.11.1970.
12.	Shri Kamal Kumar Sharma (Ad-hoc Appointment for two months)	Lower Division Clerk	Rs.110-180	8.12.1970
13.	Miss Gurdeep Bhatia (Leave substitute for one month)	Lower Division Clerk	Rs.110.180	16.12.1970
14.	Shri Satya Dev (Temporary Appointment)	Daftry	Rs.75-95	14.12.1970
15.	Shri Dewan Singh (Part time Appointment)	Peon (Part time)	Rs.110/- (Consolidated)	6.11.1970
16.	Shri Man Mohan Khanna. (Temporary Appointment)	Peon	Rs.70-1-85	14.12.1970

APPENDIX-I.
S.C. dt. 14.2.71.

C O P Y

D.O.No.734/Stat/70, dated 9.10.70.

O. PULLA REDDI, I.C.S. (RETD.)
VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Agricultural University(A.P)
"Dilkusha"
HYDERABAD-4.

9.10.70.

Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

Please refer to Dr. M.S. Randhawa's D.O. letter No.VC-70/3003-16, dated the 25th September 1970 addressed to Sri Suraj Bhan, President, Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon (copied to you) regarding the continuance of the Membership of the Agricultural Universities on Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon.

The Inter-University Board provides a useful forum for exchange of views and discussion of problems of common interest amongst Vice-Chancellors. There are several important matters like University autonomy, academic standards, reform in examination systems, forging links within Universities and National Institutes for higher levels of Post graduate research and training, medium of instruction, etc. etc. which are common to all Universities. The research conducted in the departments of Biology, Nuclear Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, etc. which are still under the traditional Universities have a great bearing on the advancement of agricultural sciences also. There are several other activities also, like Sports and Games, Student Participation, Youth Welfare, NCC, NSS Student Discipline, etc. which are common to all the Universities, including Agricultural Universities. Further, the Board is concerned with formulating the broad national policy on education at all levels and to enforce some standards and code of conduct among Universities.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Agricultural Universities also should join the main stream by continuing to be members in the Inter-University Board, while keeping to the extent necessary their separate identity through the association of the Agricultural Universities. Otherwise, I fear, Agricultural Universities and their Association will shrink in stature and close windows to many fresh currents of thought and action.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(O. Pulla Reddi)

To
Dr. S.R. Barooah, Vice-Chancellor,
Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, Assam.

Copy to all Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities in India.

Copy to Shri Suraj Bhan, President, Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon, House Avenue, New Delhi-1.

APPENDIX-II.
S.C. dt. 14.2.71.

C O P Y

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI-1

No.F.1-8/68(Cdn) 20 November 1970

To

The Secretary,
Inter-University Board of
India and Ceylon,
Rouse Avenue Road,
New Delhi.

Subject: Recognition of Bharati with B.Ed. as equivalent to B.A.B.Ed.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Commission at its meeting held on 4th November 1970 considered a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & I.S. with regard to procedure for recognition of degrees by the universities. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is enclosed. The Commission desired that the views of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon may be invited in the first instance.

It is, therefore, requested that the views of the Board in the matter may please be sent to the Commission at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(L.R. Mal)
for Secretary

APPENDIX-II.
S.C. dt. 14-2.1971

C O P Y

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 4th November 1970.

Item No.32: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services with regard to procedure for recognition of degrees by the Universities.

The Ministry of Education & Youth Services have informed the Commission that they have come across a case where the Udaipur University have recognised the 'Bharati' degree of the Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Allahabad as equivalent to B.A. degree for purpose of admission to M.A. or B.Ed. Classes. The 'Bharati' degree has not been recognised by the State Government of U.P. or any other State or Central Government for purposes of employment under them. They have also quoted another case where a candidate who passed the 'Bharati' examination of the Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Allahabad and B.Ed. of Udaipur University has claimed the post of a B.A.B.T. teacher in Delhi. The Ministry of Education & Youth Services have suggested that a uniform procedure in the matter of recognition should be adopted in such cases by universities and that the matter may be considered by the UGC and the views of the Commission communicated to the Ministry.

It may be pointed out that the Universities are autonomous bodies and recognition of degrees is done by the universities themselves for purposes of admission to higher courses. The 'Bharati' degree has not been specified by the Commission under the UGC Act. As such, any institution can award it. The question of its recognition as equivalent to B.A. degree is for the University itself to decide. This matter could perhaps be taken up by the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD).

APPENDIX-III.
S.C. dt. 14.2.1971

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ALLOTMENT OF
COACHING CAMPS DURING THE YEAR 1970-71.

Sl. No.	Name of University	Games:
1.	Assam Agricultural	Athletic, Cricket, Football, Volleyball, Tennis.
2.	Banaras	Basketball(M&W), Football, Hockey(M&W), Wrestling, Athletic.
3.	Calicut	Basketball(M&W), Football,Hockey,Volleyball, Athletic.
4.	Dibrugarh	Football, Athletic.
5.	I.I.T., Bombay	Basketball, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Volleyball, Badminton, Tennis, Athletic.
6.	Marathwada	Basketball, Football, Hockey, Volleyball, Wrestling, Athletic.
7.	Ranchi	Cricket, Football, Hockey, Athletic.
8.	Shivaji	Basketball, Football, Hockey, Volleyball, Wrestling, Athletic.
9.	Sardar Patel	Basketball(M&W), Cricket,Hockey,Volleyball,Athletic.
10.	I.I.T., Kharagpur	Athletic, Basketball, Hockey, Volleyball.
11.	Andhra	Basketball, Cricket, Badminton.
12.	Agra	Basketball, Cricket, Hockey.
13.	Calcutta	Basketball.
14.	Indore	Basketball(M&W), Hockey(M&W), Volleyball.
15.	Kurukshetra	Basketball(M&W), Football, Hockey(M&W), Volleyball, Wrestling.
16.	Punjabi	Basketball(M&W), Football,Hockey(M&W), Wrestling, Swimming.
17.	Gujarat	Basketball(M&W),Football,Hockey(M&W),Volleyball.
18.	S.N.D.T.	Basketball, Volleyball, Kho-Kho.
19.	South Gujarat	Basketball, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kho-Kho.
20.	Orissa Univ. of Agr. & Tech.	Basketball.
21.	Sri Venkateswara	Basketball, Cricket, Football, Hockey.
22.	Patna.	Cricket.
23.	Ravishankar	Cricket, Hockey.
24.	Saugar	Football, Hockey,Volleyball,Wrestling, Kabaddi.
25.	Mysore	Football, Hockey.
26.	Roorkee	Hockey, Volleyball, Swimming.
27.	Gujarat Ayurved	Volleyball.
28.	Vikram	Volleyball, Gymnastic.
29.	Punjab Agricultural	Basketball.
30.	Delhi	Basketball, Football, Hockey, Kho-Kho.

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COACHING CAMP ALLOTTED BUT NOT
CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES:

1.	Banaras	Football.
2.	Ranchi	Hockey.
3.	Marathwada	Basketball & Football.
4.	Andhra	Basketball & Badminton.
5.	Gujarat	Football.
6.	Saugar	Hockey.
7.	Roorkee	Volleyball & Swimming.
8.	Delhi	Kho-Kho.
9.	Assam Agricultural	Volleyball,Cricket,Football,Athletic & Tennis.
10.	Patna	Cricket.
11.	Vikram	Volleyball & Gymnastic.
12.	Calcutta	Basketball.
13.	Indore	Volleyball, Basketball & Hockey.
14.	South Gujarat	Basketball,Cricket,Football,Hockey & Kho-Kho.
15.	Punjab Agricultural	Basketball.

APPENDIX-IV.
S.C. dt. 14.2.71

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AWARD OF
SPORTS TALENT SCHOLARSHIPS
DURING THE YEAR 1970-71.

	Name of Student	University
1.	Shri Chand Verma	Agra
2.	Usman Khan	Aligarh
3.	Arshad Hasan Khan	"
4.	V.K. Vishwakarma	Awadesh Pratap Singh
5.	Miss Philomena	Bangalore
6.	Miss Irene Saldhana	"
7.	Miss Nirmala Uthaiah	"
8.	Miss D.M. Solanki	Bombay
9.	K.S. Bhalchandra	"
10.	Miss M.K. Toorkey	"
11.	Miss S.S. Parulekar	"
12.	Miss M.S. Gawaskar	"
13.	Ashok Gandotra	Delhi
14.	Prem Nath	"
15.	B.D. Sharma	"
16.	Kulvinder Dhillon	"
17.	Gopal Ji	"
18.	Suman Chadha (Miss)	"
19.	Manjula Rani (Miss)	"
20.	Pushpa (Miss)	Indore
21.	R. Rajagopalan	Jawaji
22.	Jessie Philip (Miss)	Kerala
23.	K.D. Chandrasekharan	"
24.	Harpal Brar (Miss)	Kurukshetra
25.	Uma Pathak (Miss)	Lucknow
26.	R. Santha (Miss)	Madras
27.	Jayanti Lal	Osmania
28.	D.R. Saxena	"
29.	N.V. Ashok Kumar	"
30.	S.N. Misra	"
31.	Krishna Saini (Miss)	Panjab
32.	Prema Saini (Miss)	"
33.	Kamaljit Sandhu (Miss)	"
34.	Narinder Kaur (Miss)	"
35.	Mohinder Amarnath	"
36.	Surinder Amarnath	"
37.	Dulé Chand	"
38.	Maha Singh	"
39.	Sukhwant Singh	"
40.	Otilia Mascarenhas (Miss)	Poona
41.	Rafia A. Latif (Miss)	"
42.	M.S. Badrinarayan (Miss)	"
43.	S.P. Madhav	"
44.	Om Parkash	Punjabi
45.	Karambir Singh	"
46.	Sakinder Singh	"
47.	D.I. Singh	"
48.	Ravinder Chadha	"
49.	Pokar Mal	Rajasthan
50.	Premamay Biswas	Rabindra Bharati.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

Proceedings of the Sports Committee Meeting held on 2nd December, 1970 at 10.00 a.m. in the Secretary's Office, IUB, New Delhi.

1. Shri Suraj Bhan ... Chairman
2. Dr. A.G. Pawar
3. Shri Kirpal Singh Narang
4. Dr. Amrik Singh ... Secretary
5. Shri G.S. Sivia

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting of the Sports Committee held on 16th April, 1970.

Resolved to confirm the minutes of the Sports Committee meeting held on 16th April, 1970 at Chandigarh.

2. To evolve criteria for inclusion of new games and the exclusion of games already included in the Sports Calendar.

Resolved to compile statistics for the last five years in respect of actual participation of the university teams in various games and to circulate the same to the universities for their opinion.

Resolved further that the matter may be placed before the next meeting of the Sports Committee along with the compiled statement and the opinions received thereon from the universities.

3. To frame rules to break the tie when two or more teams tie for the championship at the inter-zonal matches conducted on league basis.

Resolved to invite the opinion of the National Federations concerned as also of the I.O.A. on the subject.

Resolved further that the matter be placed before the next meeting of the Sports Committee along with the opinions received from the National Federations and the I.O.A.

4. To consider the draft rules for inter-university shooting competition for women.

Resolved to add the following suggestions received from the N.C.C. Directorate to the rules already circulated:-

i) The team will fire together as one detail.
ii) No coaching will be permitted during the competition. Regarding the Rifles, it was decided that only 22 Rifle Service(Army Pattern) may be used.

Resolved further that the Organising Committee be authorised to appoint a Regular Commissioned Officer as the Firing Point Officer.

Also resolved that the existing three practices for women may continue and no additional practices, as suggested by the Vikram University, may be introduced.

5. To consider the following proposal of Nagpur University as referred to the Sports Committee by the Sports Board (last annual meeting).

"Rifles which have back sight, U or Aperture, should be allowed to be used in the inter-university shooting competition."

Resolved not to accept the proposal.

6. To consider the following proposal of Agra University as referred to the Sports Committee by the Sports Board (last annual meeting).

"In weight lifting contest, the minimum weight for every category of lifters and for every kind of lift should be fixed."

Resolved to collect further information from the suitable sources in the country as well as from the International Weightlifting Federation and to place the matter before the next meeting of the Sports Committee along with the information so collected.

7. To consider the following draft rule:-

"No student selected on a Combined Universities' Team in a particular tournament will represent any other team in that tournament. Violation of this rule shall render the concerned students liable to be debarred from selection in Combined Universities' Team as well as participation in inter-university tournaments in the concerned game for two subsequent years."

Resolved to adopt the draft rule as prepared by the Secretariat.

8. To consider the suggestions from the Principal of Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras and Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior regarding the promotion of physical education in universities and colleges.

Resolved to circulate the proposals of Dr. J.P. Thomas, Principal, S.D. Chopde and the programme already adopted by the Shivaji University to the universities. While doing so, the opinion of the universities might be ascertained in regard to the following points:-

a) Is it desirable to make physical education compulsory?
b) If so, what are its financial and organisational implications?

The opinion so received may be reported to the next meeting of the Sports Committee and then to the Standing Committee and the Board meeting to be held some time in February, 1971.

9. To evolve criteria for evaluation of coaching camps conducted under the N.S.O. Scheme.

Resolved that a Committee of three persons be set up to prepare a draft proforma in this regard.

10. To consider the question of combining men and women sections into one coaching camp in games like hockey, volleyball, basketball etc. under the N.S.O. scheme.

Resolved that in tournaments where combined practice is possible; such as athletics, swimming, tennis, table-tennis, badminton etc., the camps both for men and wo-

APPENDIX-V.
S.C. dt. 14.9.1971.

1. To consider letter dated 9th September, 1970 received from the Manager, Bhagalpur University Chess team complaining against the behaviour of the organisers of All India Inter-University Chess Tournament.

Resolved to summon representatives of both the Universities to Delhi on their University expenses for further enquiry into the matter.

Resolved further to authorise the Chairman to take a decision in the matter on the basis of the recommendation made by the Secretary.

Also resolved that as a matter of general policy whenever such incidents occur, representatives of the concerned universities be summoned to Delhi on their University expenses for enquiry into the matter and the procedure as laid down above followed.

. To consider the report of the Chef-de-Mission of the Indian Universities team that participated in the Summer Universiade held at Turin in August/September, 1970.

Adopted.

. To consider the question of participation of Combined Universities' Hockey Team in National Hockey Championship likely to be held in March, 1971.

Resolved that the Combined Universities' Hockey Team be entered in the National Hockey Championship likely to be held in March, 1971.

. To consider the Manager's Report on the visit of Combined Universities' Cricket Team to Ceylon during October/November, 1970.

Adopted.

. To report the actual expenditure incurred so far in connection with India's participation in the Summer Universiade held at Turin during August/September, 1970.

Approved.

On a motion by the Chairman, it was resolved that complaints received in respect of Inter-University Tournaments should be dealt with by the Chairman and the Secretary as per rules and by the Sports Committee, if necessary. Under no circumstances should these complaints be taken to the general body of the IUB.

The Secretary informed the Committee in detail with regard to the progress of the NSO and the difficulties that had been experienced. A general discussion followed. It was decided that when a deputation of the IUB calls upon the Union Minister for Education and Youth Services this matter as also issues relating to the National Service Corps (NSC) might be brought to his notice for appropriate action.

The meeting came to [illegible] with a vote of thanks to the